Bombay Gazette
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE Bombay Gazette.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,951.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910				
12th Feb.	† DELHI	8090	.....	...
19th "	† MANTUA	10855	.....	...
26th "	† CALEDONIA	7563	.....	...
5th March	SALSETTE	6000	† PERSIA	7951
12th "	† EGYPT	7912	.....	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	† MALWA	10883
26th "	ARABIA	7909	.....	...
26th "	INDIA	791	.....	...
2nd April	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
9th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	MANTUA	10855	.....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May	CALEDONIA	7563	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10390
21st "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

† These Steamers will call at Brindisi.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The s.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 583 „ Rs. 627	Rs. 792 „ Rs. 949

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE — Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.

PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA — Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.

BERTHS HANDBOOK — Carefully selected. With full particulars, sent gratis on application.

PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES — Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co,
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,382	L. Mancini	15th Feb. 1910.
D. RADDINO	4,980	D. Magnanini	15th Mar. 1910.
R. RUBATTINO	4,500	L. Mancini	15th Apr. 1910.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa with the Company's Weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 723; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	F. Dini	17th Feb. 1910.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belelli	17th Mar. 1910.
CAPRI	6,000	F. Dini	15th Apr. 1910.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

No. 59 Hornby Road.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 7th Feb.	11 a.m.	P.D & G.M.
KOLA	1,203	Thur. 10th Feb.	9 a.m.	G Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 11th Feb.	6 a.m.	Direct †

* Porebunder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,203 tons, on Thursday, 10th Feb. sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on Monday, 7th Feb., calling at Veraval, Maugrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER sailing on or about the 12th Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

4th February, 1910.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	11th Feb. 1910.

HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	25th Feb. 1910.
MASSILIA	5097	J. Thomson	18th March „
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	26th „ „
CIRCASSIA	6716	G.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	12th April „
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd „ „
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	8th May „
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	22nd „ „

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	658
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez, Rs. 446.	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by S. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins Amidships for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Fares,—Rs. 400 to Rs. 430 according to position of Cabin.

Sailings.	Tonnage.	Leaving Bombay about.
S.S. "Umzumbi"	5,000	20th February, 1910.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	Month.	Port.
Hendonhall	due 22nd February	Philadelphia.
Tredegar Hall	due 12th March	„

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY, SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS,

POST BOX 249, BOMBAY.

ENGAGE PASSAGES, SHIP AND CLEAR BAGGAGE, CARGO, ETC., FROM CUSTOMS, MEET PASSENGERS BY ALL INCOMING STEAMERS, TRANSPORTS AND AT RAILWAY STATIONS, TRANSACT GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR:—

CARTER PATERSON & CO., LD. } LONDON.
PICKFORDS, LD. }
SUTTON & CO. }

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,385	Riquier	8th Feb. 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	17th Feb. „
DUMBEA	5,685	E. bnfat	17th Mar. „
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	14th Apr. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	4,378	Barillon	13th May „
NERA	5,338	Martin	9th June „
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	7th July „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	4,378	Barillé	25th Feb. 1910.
NERA	5,338	Martin	25th Mar, 1910,

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman, (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs. Khatta Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khatsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM HAJIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... „ 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Eyojun Port Arthur
Changchung	Lyons	Peking
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Mukden	San Francisco
Hankow	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£	1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£	800,000
RESERVE FUND	£	750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Nowera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Masdalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

THE "POLKEY"

PATENT PARAFFIN MOTOR HEAD LIGHTS.

SPECIALLY MADE FOR INDIA.

Reasons Why You Should Have "The Polkey" Head Lights:

1. It burns paraffin which is obtainable everywhere.
2. It is a pleasant and most effective light for a Motor Car.
3. It is strong enough for any ordinary purpose.
4. It gives a more diffused light than the ordinary acetylene lamp.
5. It is lit immediately without any waiting.
6. It does not swell.
7. On a dark night the driver can easily peck out a telegraph post at sixty yards, seeing it quite plainly.
8. Two spare chimnies ready for use stored in each lamp in asbestos lined tubes; no risk of breakage.
9. Glass chimnies guaranteed perfectly fire-proof.
10. The only form of head lamp not objected to by the police regulations.

THE "POLKEY"

Patent Paraffin Motor Head Lights, 527 Candle Power, Specially made for India.

No. 1 SERIES.

Nickel plated on brass with side fittings ... Each	£	8 0
Brass polished ... „	„	7 0
Double Fork brackets for shutting, on each ...	„	0 15

No. 2 SERIES.

Nickel plated on brass, each	£	7 0
Brass polished ... „	„	6 0
Double Fork brackets for shutting, on each ...	„	0 15

THE "POLKEY"

Side Lights for Motor Cars. Good light givers, burning paraffin and suitable for any size cars.

No. 1 SERIES.—Carrying chimnies.—

Nickel Plated, per pair ...	£	4 16
Brass Polished „ ...	„	4 0

No. 2 SERIES.—No chimnies—

Nickel Plated, per pair ...	£	4 10
Brass Polished „ ...	„	3 10

Above Lamps may be had at English Prices, less 10 per cent. for Cash. Calculation.—12 Ans. to the shilling or Rs. 15 as the Pound Sterling.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

S. PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL TABLE WATER.

MOST EFFICACIOUS

For the cure of Gout and kindred complaints, such as Uric Acid Diathesis, Renal Calculi and Gravel and hereditary Uric Acid.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

(Sole Agents for Western India.)

"S. PELLEGRINO"

ITS MINERAL WATERS.

An elegant Illustrated Booklet post free on application.

25-27 29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 325. Telegrams "MONGIBROS," Bombay

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF — Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES — furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF — manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF — Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Teds, &c., In Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

OFFICES AND WORKS

Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.

Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, & that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale(?) In all Chemists and Stores, or post free 3/- from MARTIN, Pearls, Chemists, SOUTH SHIELDS, ENGLAND.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"15,000 MILES" WITHOUT A PUNCTURE

FINE RECORD OF A SET OF

DUNLOPS.

GEORGE F. MASON, Esq., M. Inst. N.A., Lloyds Bank Buildings, Mount Stuart Square, Cardiff, wrote on 5th August, 1909, as follows:—

"I am sending you two covers, 810 × 100, half of a set of four Dunlops supplied to me three years ago. They have been in constant use, winter and summer, and run well over 15,000 miles, without trouble or a single puncture. . . . . The other two of the set are still on the car, and good enough from their appearance for another 1,000 miles at least.

As I said above, I have had no punctures during the whole three years . . . . . I think their record is unique."

REDUCED IN PRICES FROM 1ST JANUARY 1910.

WRITE FOR NEW ABRIDGED MOTOR TYRE LIST.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD., 49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, No. 1.

J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for decorating the designs and Government House 1890, also the High Commissioner Milner 1903, S. H. E. Viscount Africa.

WM. CHS. SMITH & CO. FROM LONDON.

PAINTERS & HOUSE DECORATORS.

Importers of the Best English oils and colour, &c. Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F. C. S.

ZINGESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC

Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S INGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

Coloured Card and Book on Application.

OFFICE: 17-19, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, Opposite the Oriental Buildings.

ESTIMATES GIVEN.

"ZINGESSOL," is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings

Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,

YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

Telegraphic Address:—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No, 838

Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LD.

Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &c.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150° — FOR BUNGALOW USE.

"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE — FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.

"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE — FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.

"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE — FOR OIL ENGINES.

"SHELL" BRAND PETROL — HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS

LIQUID FUEL — FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES

"PESTERINE" — FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,

Parsi Bazaar Street BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "CAPRI," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 5th inst. and are requested to take immediate delivery of their cargo landed at Victoria Dock, No. 4 Shed.

All claims for damages etc., are to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Co.

No. 59, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s.s. "DEVANHA," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS, and COLOMBO, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. B Shed, Prince's Dock.

Captain Ericson, the Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Coy.

NOTICE.

[illegible]N CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION [illegible]ND TRADING Co., LTD.

THE OFFICE of the above Company has been removed from this date from Girgaum Back Road to E-of Mansions, Kalbadevi Road (Old Money School). All Communications and remittances should be addressed to the above place.

V. H. THATTEY,
Secretary.

4th February, 1910.

NOTICE.

THE VICTORIA DAIRY Co., Bombay and Belgaum, hereby give Notice to all whom it may concern that the service of Mr. M. S. MISTRI, as Manager of their Bombay Farm, CEASES from 11th January, 1910; and that his Power of Attorney is hereby CANCELED, also that the above Firm has no concern with the Victoria Milk Supply Co. of Parel.

THE VICTORIA DAIRY CO.,
No. 4 Tamariad Lane, Fort.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that Mr. ALLARAKHIA JIWARJ has contracted TO SELL to our client Mr. TULSIDAS SURJI, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having any right, title, interest, claim or emandin, to or upon the said property by way of inheritance, gift, trust, marriage, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their office No. 109, Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without refe rence to any such claims and all such claims shall be considered as waived and null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those two pieces or parcels of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwellinghouses standing thereon, situate lying and being at Samuel Street, and fronting on the East side thereof, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 753 and 756, and New Nos. 6482 and 6483, Old Survey Nos. 1-500 and 2-500, and New Survey Nos. 2565 and 2565, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 1585, 1584 (1) and 2038, and Street Nos. 51-55-57 and 1-11, and containing by admeasurement one hundred twenty-four and one hundred and fifty square yards and two ninth of another square yard, making together two hundred and seventy-four square yards and two-ninth of another square yard, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the North by the Samuel Issaji Street, now called Samuel Street aforesaid, on or towards the East by the property of Khatao Wagji, on or towards the South by the property of the said Khatao Wagji and on or towards the West by Samuel Street aforesaid, and which said hereditaments and premises at present stand in the Books of the Municipality in the name of the vendor Allarakhia Jiwraj and are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Allarakhia Jiwraj.—Dated this 2nd day of February, 1910.

DAPHTARY, FERREIRA AND DIVAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the faith, Emperor of India.

PETITION for Probate of the last Will and Testament of VANDRAVANDAS RAMJI, late of Bombay, Kapole Bania, Hindu inhabitant, a widower Merchant, deceased.

LAKHMIDAS VANDRAVANDAS of Bombay, Kapole Bania, Hindu Inhabitant, merchant, residing at Napean Sea Road, outside the Fort, the sole executor named in the Will..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this first day of February in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and ten and in the tenth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 2nd day of February, 1910.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL, JAMSETJI AND HIRALAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

WANTED ATONCE.

AN experienced and expert GRADUATE, who can conduct Office Correspondence. Apply sharp to the MANAGER of this Press.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 3rd to 16th February, 1910, both days inclusive, and the DIVIDEND will be payable on and after 7th February, 1910, on presentation of Share Certificates.

For the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1910.

NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.
(Including Tirhoot State Railway).

THE Agent, B. and N.-W. Railway Company, Gorakhpur, is prepared to receive Tenders up to noon of the 4th March, 1910, for the SUPPLY of OILS, from 1st April, 1910 to 31st March, 1911.

Form of Tender at Rs. 3 each giving full particulars can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for so doing.

H. P. DICK,
Store-keeper, B. and N.-W. Railway.

Samastipur, 1st February, 1910.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GRAPHIEL'S RESULTS.

SECOND DAY.

A BAD DAY.

1st Race		Dignum	Left.
2nd	,,	Kafoor	Won 3 to 1.
3rd	,,	Sharar	Out.
4th	,,	Lady Violet	Scr.
5th	,,	Shancutt	Won 2½ to 1.
6th	,,	Chivalry	2nd.
7th	,,	Steel	Out.

FIRST DAY.

1st Race		Koko	Won odds on
2nd	,,	Grand Duke	,, 6 to 1
		(*Amendment on R. C.*)	
3rd	,,	Rocksand	,, 4 to 1
4th	,,	Not Yet	,, 6 to 4 on
5th	,,	Sialkote	2nd
6th	,,	The Rooster	2nd 2 to 1 P
7th	,,	Ashroff	Won 10 to 1
8th	,,	Padsha	2nd

SERIOUS RACING
Begins on Wednesday. Look out now for Sparkling Winners.

SELECTIONS :—From 10 a. m. to 12 noon race days.

BOMBAY DOG SHOW, 1910.

THERE will be CLASSES for IRISH TERRIERS and AIRDALES in connection with the Dog Show, to be held in Bombay on 24th February, 1910. For Entry Forms apply to Mr. DOUGLAS BENNETT, Hon. Secretary, Bombay Dog Show, Crawford Markets, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS for investment in Building.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY at Nagdevi Street, Memonwada, Dongree Street and Panjrepole Street, outside the Fort of Bombay.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay
O. C. J.
Suit No. 459 of 1900
Damoderdas Vendravendas and others...Plaintiffs
Vs.
Davidas Vendravendas and others...Defendants.

Under instructions from Vishnu Krishna Bhatvadeker, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the directions contained in an order made in the above suit, on the 23rd day of August 1909, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned immovable properties on the respective dates mentioned against each lot.

Lot No. 2.
Property at Nagdevi Street.

SALE THIS DAY, MONDAY the 7th day of February 1910, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY
At Nagdevi Street.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 168 square yards, or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being on the Nagdevi Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 2,122, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under No. 115 and Street Nos. 291, 293, and bounded as follows, i. e.:—On or towards the East by the property formerly of Jagnath Manakin and now of Vallabha, widow of Jaitha Nursey, on or towards the West by the Nagdevi Street, or Barbhaya Mohalla, on or towards the North by the house formerly of Girdhar Jagjiwan, and now of Bhatsorbhoy Morarji, and on or towards the South by the sweeper's passage and beyond it by the property of Hiptoola Abdool Husein, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Receiver's tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan, Solicitors for the Receiver at their office in Mellow Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO COLLECTORS OF GOLD, CHINA AND CHINESE WORKS OF ART AND CURIOS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY the 9th day of February, 1910, sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) a consignment of Old Chinese porcelain and Works of Art and Curios, consisting of blue and white bowls, plates and vases, Celadon bottles and vases, Sang-de-Bœuf bottles, Famille-verte bottles and bowls, yellow enamelled and decorated vases, Blanc-de-Chine figures, ginger jars, old crystal and agate snuff bottles, painted from inside, old porcelain, snuff bottles, moulded in high relief, engraved and pierced pieces of jade, jade cups and bowls, jade seal cubes, jade flower-holders, etc.

Also a lot of Japanese works of art consisting of decorated and coloured Imari and awata jars, vases bowls, flower pots, Satsuma vases, and flower pots, brassware, crockery ware, screens, etc.

The goods are on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of February, 1910, sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following :—

On account of the concerned.—
1 bale 200 morning coats (old).
1 bale 100 overcoats.
1 bale 200 jackets.
1 bale 80 doz. waist coat, 50 frock coats, etc.
100 pieces 45 by 4 1-2 yds brocate salees.
100 doz lady's vests.
1 Alightly used Austrian safe on iron stand, 5'—3' high ; double doors.
6 English safes, 28" to 32".
100 Dr. Cook's electric belts.
40 dozen cups and saucers (printed pattern).
50 ,, ,, ,, (white and gold edge).
Miscellaneous articles consisting of a cottage plan. one hammand and one William Typewriter, electric hanging fan, old bicycles, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th February, 1910.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th February 1910, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Company's Colaba Goods depot, near the Tramway Company's Stables :—

7 bales F. P. Cotton, slightly damaged by fire and water, inv. No. 77 of 30-12-09, Hansi to Colaba.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 7th February, 1910.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time to the English Mail. A complete resume of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage. One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 2 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

AMUSEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS

LOCATION OF OUR TENTS :
BEHIND THE GOWALIA FIRE BRIGADE STATION,
AT THE END OF KENNEDY BRIDGE.

AGAIN } TO-NIGHT!
AGAIN } TO-NIGHT!!

At 9-30 Sharp (S. T.)

OUR ALL STAR COMPANY OF LONDON AND CONTINENTAL ARTISTES.

BUT ONE VERDICT :
BEST SHOW
HARMSTON'S EVER BROUGHT.

NEXT MATINEES } WED. &
NEXT MATINEES } SATURDAY.

FEBRUARY 9TH & 12TH.

Booking at SOUNDY & Co.

See our daily Hand Circulars.

N.B.—Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to the One and Two Rupee Seats.

N. B.—SPECIAL TRAMS will RUN after the Performance, from Grant Road Terminus to all parts of Bombay.

For prices and further particulars see daily Handbills.

Madame HARMSTON-LOVE,
Proprietress.
Col. BOB LOVE,
Manager.
R. ALTON,
Agent.

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(Kindly lent by the CITY of BOMBAY BUILDINGS Co., LTD.)

BOMBAY'S FIRST MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Under the most distinguished Patronage of :—

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The Hon. Sir Basil Scott.
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Major General J. C. Swann, C. B.
The Right Rev. The Bishop of Bombay.
The Very Rev. The Archbishop of Bombay.
Sir Cowasjee Jehangir and Lady Jehangir.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8TH ;
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH ;
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11TH.

The World Renowned Withers Concert Party
AND
H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S ORCHESTRA.

Madam BEATRICE TREVOR...(The New Soprano.)
Madam MARGUERITE ELGY...(England's Leading Lady Pianist.)
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Mr. HERBERT WITHERS...(England's Great Cellist.)

FESTIVAL DIRECTOR...EDWARD BEHR.

Many works to be performed for the first time in Bombay.

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Reserved Seats, Rs. 3 and 2. Unreserved, Re. 1. Subscription for Three Concerts, Rs. 8 and 5.

Soldiers and Sailers in Uniform, Half Price.

20 Per Cent. of gross takings will be handed over to—

Goculdas Tejpal Nursing Fund.

Book early at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Hornby Road, Bombay.

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TO-NIGHT,
WE PRESENT
NAPOLEON,

A Magnificent series of Military tableaux shewing the life and battles of this Great French General.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
FULL STRING BAND in attendance.

SKATING RINK.

LAST WEEK.

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH.
SPORTS ON SKATES.
FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL
CLOSING OF SEASON.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid,

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED.—AN honest and hard working CLERK, who could take charge of a Dairy. Only experienced men need apply. A Hindu or a Christian preferred. No. 272, care of this Paper.

WANTED a well experienced CORRESPONDENCE CLERK for a Mercantile firm. A man knowing Gujarati preferred. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 278, care of this Paper.

WANTED A PRACTICAL SPINNING Master having experience of Blow, Card and Spinning Rooms. With certificates apply to :—THE MAHARAJA KISHENGARH SOMYAG MILLS Co., Ltd., Kishengarh, Rajputana.

TO BE LET.—TOP FLOOR of Nesbit Hall, at Nesbit Road, Mazagon. Good Accommodation, large compound. Apply OWNER therein.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects: They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

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FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

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DARRACQ.—12 H.P., 5 seats	...	...	...	3,000
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Training of men as chaffeurs a speciality.

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AND
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Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

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INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

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Capital paid up ... ...Gold $3,250,000·00
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F. H. SUTTON, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 27,50,000

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CORRESPONDENTS :
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description, transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 253,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hummum St, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES :
MUMBADEVI,
AHMEDABAD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF MEN'S AND BOYS' TAN AND BLACK BOOTS AND SHOES SPECIALLY MADE FOR THE INDIAN, BURMESE & CEYLON MARKETS.

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

WEARERS SHOULD ASK FOR OUR MAK

SUPERIOR TO ALL.

PLEASE WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND TERMS.

HINDE & MANN
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS
OLNEY (NR. NORTHAMPTON) ENGLAND

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture, such as sofas and chairs, easy chairs, Almyrahs, side-board, tables, writing and washhand tables, cupboards, marble-topped cabinets, iron safe, etc.

1 Second-hand oil Engine Fielding and Platt make, 4 Brake Horse Power, in working order.

1 Oliver Typewriter, No. 3, good as new, cost about Rs. 300.

1 Cottage piano by A. Mittag Nachf Berlin.

1 Mahony square piano by Schiedmayer and Sochne.

At 3 p.m. (S.T.)

By order of R. D Sethna, Esq., the Receiver in Suit No. 104 of 1907 (Rahimabai vs. Esmail Haji Ahmed).

1 Valuable diamond ring.

By order of the Post Master-General the unclaimed articles from the Dead Letter Office, such as Lady's watch, Silver charms, Penny and defaced stamps, books, medicine, wearing apparels, etc.

At 3-15 p.m. (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 light rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 strong-built office shigram.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 393 of 1909 (Khan Mahomed Haji Vazir vs. Tyeb Haji Esmail and others).

1 Second-hand victoria and harness.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable bedroom furniture, made to order, etc. of the Watson's Esplanade Hotel, Fort.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay
O. O. C. Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 668 of 1909.

Raja Bahadur Nursingirji Giangirji of Hyderabad (Deccan)..... Plaintiff
vs.
1. Syed Sirdar Ali Khan, Executor of the last Will of Nawab Syed abdul Hakkarmalkar, Sirdar Dilet-ul-Mulk Bahadur, and
2. Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel..... Defendants.

Under instructions from and by order of Limjee Nowroji Banaji, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suit by an order of the High Court, dated the 11th day of November, 1909, and 2nd December, 1909, respectively, and pursuant to the directions contained in the said order, Messrs. Crawford and

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, February 4.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ... ... 81 7/8—1/8
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs ... 25·18 1/2+6-1/2
Rentes 3 per cent. ... ... 99 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London. ... 20·47+0 1-2
Bar Silver Spot.... ... ... 23 5/8—1/8
Do. 2 months hence. ... ... 23 1/16—1-16
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet but Steady.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. ... 62 7/8 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate). ... 1-3-14 1/2unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 1/2 per cent. since 20th January.
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ... ... 93—0 1/2
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight... 2 9/16—1/16
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight 2 9/16—1-16
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months... 3 1/4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months... 3 1/2 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... ... 77·9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans 1 7-8unchgd
Do. of day market loans ... 2 1-8—1-8

MANCHESTER, February 4.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	10,000
Do Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	1,000
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ...	400
Do. Day's Imports...	.....
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot.	Good demand.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...	Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market.... ...	Firmer.
Mid-Americans	7·91+7
Egyptian F. G. F.	13 7/8+1-8

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G. O. C.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.
	7·74	7·75	7·73	7·73	7·70
	+3	+3	+4	+4	+3
Liverpool arrivals.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	
	7·67	7·35	6·93	6·74	
	+2	+2	+1	+1	

Grey Shirtings, 41-42 in. 38 yards 16 by 15 8/1.
Do. 41 42 in. 38-3 8 1-2 yards 9 lbs. 8/6.
White Shirtings 40/41in. 40 yards 18 square 9/3.
Do. Nainsooks 43 in. 10 yards 22 by 21 6/1 1-2.

MANCHESTER, January 14

In their weekly circular Messrs. Joan Munn and Co. say :—

The instability of cotton quotations has had a prejudicial effect upon business in the cloth market. The decline in the raw material since the turn has enabled some orders to be negotiated which were previously impracticable, but the general result has been to shake the confidence of buyers in the maintenance of present values. Demand for India has not been entirely wanting but here and there transactions have been completed on terms which can hardly be satisfactory to the maker. There is no change to report in the attitude of China merchants. Shippers to South America avail themselves of any serious fall in Liverpool to purchase limited quantities of goods which are in request, but the aggregate is unimportant. Both printers and heavy qualities are difficult to move in fact the general inclination is to withhold purchases until affairs are in a more settled condition. Producers are frequently willing to accept figures which they would not have entertained last Friday.

Yarns.—There are few satisfactory features to report in connection with this market. Inquiry is perhaps a shade more healthy, but the wide fluctations of American cotton and the uncertainty as to its movements in the near future induce users to pursue a cautious policy, and neither in twist nor weft have many transactions of importance taken place. Egyptian qualities are steady, principally owing to the existing heavy engagements, but new business is difficult to secure in both combed and carded grades. Nothing better can be noted as yet with regard to export styles, and shippers all round still report discouraging news from abroad. Quotations on balance are fully 1/4d. per lb. lower than last week.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, February 4.

Weekly Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	70,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain... ...	63,000
Do. Exports to France and Continent	53,000
Do. Exports to Japan	5,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	689,000
Do. of Cotton at Interior Ports ...	714,000
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	11,000
Do. Last year	40,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain...	10,000
Do. Exports to Continent	20,000
Futures at New York ..... Mar. 14·84+13	Advanced on favourable cables and on bullish week end figures.
Do. at New York ..... May 14·70+17	
Spot Cotton at New York ...	15·05+15
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 5/8 unchgd
Demand Bills	4·85 7-8—1-8
Silver Commercial Bars ...	51 1/4—1/4
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	14 7/8 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton	Steady.
Futures at New Orleans ...	Mar. 14·79+21
Do. at New Orleans ...	May 14·95+19

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, February 4.

F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool C.I.F. ...	6 14-32
Buyers or Sellers	Nominal.
Months	Mar.-Apl.
Coconada Ginned C. I. F. London ...	5 30-32
G. Madras Westerns C. I. F. London ...	5 31-32

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 450,000
Gold to Bombay	£ 130,000
Gold to Calcutta	£ 10,000
Cotton Stock in London	2,290 bales

LINSEED.

LONDON, February 4.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 54 1/8	
,, ,, months, Feb.-March.	
,, ,, Ports, Antwerp.	
,, ,, Buyers, sellers, &c., Sellers.	

WHEAT.

LONDON, February 4.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Barletta Russo 62 1/2 lbs	38 1/4
Months—Feb.-March.	
Buyers, etc.—Sellers.	
Tone—Easier.	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	39 1/2
Months—Jan.-Feb.	
Buyers, etc.—Sellers.	
Tone—Easier.	
Linseed—Steady.	
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore	41
Do. Months—Apr.-May.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Tone—Steady.	
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F.	42
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Value	
Tone—Dull.	
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F.	41 1/2
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Value.	
Tone—Dull.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... 7·9 1/2 Value.

SUGAR.

Sugar—16 3/4—May-August—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

ARRIVALS.

"St. Omlon", "Zylanibebis", "Bolomia", and "D', Balduino."

BOMBAY, FEBRUARY 5

EXCHANGE.

The opening tone of the market was quiet; 1s. 4 1-32d. for T. T., 1s. 4 1-32d. for demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight credits.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 1/32d.
Demand do.	1s. 4 1/32d.
3 m/s credits on London. ...	1s. 4 7/32d.
Demand France... ...	168
3 m/s credit ,, ...	170 1/4
Demand Marks	130 1/2
3 m/s credits ,, ...	130 1/2
30 d/s. Hongkong	149
,, Shanghai	174
,, Japan	150

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened at 93 7-8 both for cash and settlement. There is not much doing and little business is reported at this rate.

BULLION.

On Saturday Bar Silver in London for ready was down by 2 annas and 1 anna down for forward and New York was down by 4 annas. Local gold market was quiet but steady, and demand being moderate both locally and from up-country buyers, price was maintained. Sovereigns being less in demand, price for queen sovereigns declined by half an anna.

The price for silver in the local market opened at Rs. 62-13. As London prices had declined and as a large shipment was made by the mail boat the tone was weak and price declined by two annas, but as the Bulls came out to buy price advanced to Rs. 62-15. It is rumoured that local buyers have sent offers to buy from the London market so prices in London will rise and market locally had an upward tendency. A good business was done for ready.

We quote :—

GOLD.

	Rs. a. p
97 touch Fakirsett...	23 7 0
97 touch	23 9 0
National Bank	24 0 3
Chartered Bank	23 15 6
Sovereigns Shield	15 3 6
Do Dragon	15 0 0
Australian	24 0 3

SILVER.

	Rs. a. p.
17 1/2 Penny	62 13 0
17 Penny ready	62 12 0
Local per tola	0 9 9
First Settlement	62 15 0
Second ,, ...	63 2 0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—Quiet-London quotations unchanged. Demand locally both for ready and forward was moderate.

Rapeseed:—Dull. London quotation was 3d down. Demand from exporters being poor and there being more sellers in the bazar local price declined by 1 anna.

Wheat :—Too flat London was down by 3d. Very little business was passing.

Gingellyseed, Castorseed, Cottonseed, Poppyseed — Ready goods were not much in demand. Prices maintained.

Mowrasseed :—Demand slack. Prices declined by one anna.

We quote :—

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 9 13
Linseed, Small ...	... ,, 9 9

RAPESEED—

Brown Cawnpore ...	...Rs. 6 6
Yellow do. ...	... ,, 7 1
Do. Gujarat ...	... ,, 7 4
Poppyseed ...	... ,, 9 10
Castorseed ...	... ,, 33 to 34
Mowrasseed... ...	... ,, 5 to 23
Groundnuts ...	... ,, 39 to 40
Mustardseed ...	... ,, 80 to 84
Gingellyseed ...	... ,, 36 to 45
Khandesh Howri ...	... ,, 43 to 44
Gulburga do. ...	
Rabbur do. ...	
Marri do. ...	
White Gin, Bold 95/15	... ,, 41 to 43
Do. do do 85/15	
Do. do. do. 75/25...	
Do. Mixed 50/50 ...	... ,, 38 to 39
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...	
Do. do. 85/15...	
Gin, Black Beaver ...	... ,, 37 to 38
Do. do. Gadag ...	
Gin Red Khandwa ...	... ,, 42 to 43
Do. Meggi ...	
Do. Yellow Hingnaghat	... ,, 45 to 50
Do. do. Secunderabad	
Do. do. Gujarat	
Do. Black Kutni	... ,, 36 to 37
Do. Ahmedabad...	

WHEAT—

Choice Pisal	... ,, 41
Delhi 70/30	... ,, 40
Hard Red...	... ,, 33 to 35
Jubalpore...	... ,, 38
Cawnpore Pissi	... ,, 29
Cottonseed...	... ,, 24

The following are the weekly receipts of wheat, seeds and Produce into Bomoay.

	Total for the week ending 3rd Feb. 1910.	Since. 1st Jan 1910	Since. 1st Jan 1909	Difference.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Wheat	32893	215536	823656	— 108120
Linseed	4946	21062	33261	— 12199
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds	18622	74191	48456	+ 25645
Gingellyseed	118014	810437	440487	+ 369950
Poppyseed	1818	16837	10341	+ 6496
Groundnuts	66710	288690	74347	+ 214343
Castorseed	21851	98552	76811	+ 21741
Rice	261748	624723	690016	— 65387
Myrabollams	58257	189953	144260	+ 45693
Cottonseed	262352	1193240	843769	+ 347471
Mowrasseed	1674	16131	10593	+ 5539
Gram	9144	59658	28648	+ 31005
Joewar	18853	80150	26744	+ 53706
Maize	6199	38038	1910	+ 36813

BANKS.

Bombay	1452 1-2 X. D.
India	67 1/2 C. D.
Indian Specie	54 1-2 C. D.

MILLS.

Davida	271 1-4
Kohinoor	680
Manockji Petit	3,340
New Great Eastern	195
Standard	1,090

PRESSES.

New Mofussil	780

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bamankua Manganese... ...	9 3/4
Bombay E. S. T. C Pref. ...	154
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord	305
Colaba Land & Mill	1,130
Treacher & Co	550

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej	610 to 615
Amritsar-Patti Old	125
Do New	98
Tapti-Valley	450

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL AND AMERICAN MARKET.

Yesterday Liverpool being up by 7 points and New York by 15 business in good Broach, in the morning was done at Rs. 310 and fine Broach at Rs. 328 Market was firm and had an upward tendency. The opener showing an advance of 5 to 6 points. Colaba Market rose by Rs. 3 and good Broach was quoted Rs. 313-2 and fine at Rs. 330 and a moderate business was done at these rates. At the close the tone was firm and the market showed an upward tendency. Both exporterers and Mills bought a fair quantity.

We learn of the following purchases made to-day :—

	Bales.	Rs.
Mitane B Kaisha	...200 Umravati ...	287
Do.	...200 Yeotmal ...	295
Malkapore	...200 Koorla Mills ...	310/5
Khandesh	...200 Finlay Muir & Co	260
Bengal	...200 Elphinstone ...	242
Barsi	...100 H Goenidas ...	313
Buranpore	...200 do ...	275
Khandesh	...200 do ...	260
Yeotmal	...200 do ...	292
Bengal	...150 David ...	245
Barsi	...200 do ...	311
Khandesh	...100 R D Master & Co	262

We quote :—

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	...	255 Ready.
,, F. Good	...	248 ,,
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	...	268 ,,
,, F. Good	...	255 ,,
Berar Punjab Fine	...	264 ,,
,, F. Good	...	253 ,,
Khandesh Fine	...	271 ,,
,, F. Good	...	266 ,,
Omrawati Fine	...	284 ,,
,, ,, F. Good	...	276 ,,
Akola Khangaum Fine	...	285 ,,
,, F. Good	...	277 ,,
Dhamangaon Fine	...	268 ,,
,, F. Good	...	285 ,,
Yeotmal Fine	...	280 ,,
,, F. Good	...	292 ,,
Nagpore Fine	...	304 ,,
,, F. Good	...	293 ,,
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	...	307 ,,
,, F. Good	...	299 ,,
Methia Fine	...	270 ,,
,, F. Good	...	265 ,,
Broach Gin Good	...	311 Mar.
,, Fine	...	330 ,,
Sawginned Dharwar Good	...	311 A.-M
Coompta Ginned Good	...	320 ,,
Westerns ,, ,,	...	309 ,,

LIVERPOOL, February 5.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	6,000
Total Imports	Nil.

Future Delivery Prices :—

Feb.—Mar.	7·89+ 6
Mar.—Apl.	7·89+ 5
Apl.—May.	7·79+ 6
May—June	7·78+ 5
June—July	7·75+ 5
July—Aug.	7·71+ 4
Aug.—Sept.	7·40+ 4
Sept.—Oct.	6·97+ 4
Oct.—Nov.	6·78+ 4

Daily arrivals of Cotton by rail and sea during 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Friday, 4th Feb:—

Khandesh	3,371	Bales.
Central India	1,957	,,
Barsi and Nagur	1,058	,,
Berar	2,865	,,
Central Provinces	1,483	,,
Oomras...	10,364	,,
Dholera	359	,,
Broach...	473	,,
Bengals (N. W. P.)	572	,,
Bengals (Rajputana)	618	,,
Sind	10	,,
Total ...	22,720	Bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season :—

	Total for the week.	Total to date. Oct. 1st 1909	Total to date. Oct. 1st 1908
Khandeish	20,313	293,606	210,094
Central India... ...	9,072	78,083	43,456
Barsee and Nagur ...	15,020	150,871	93,640
Berar	22,346	313,752	209,164
Central Provinces ...	14,477	194,750	92,480
Total Oomras... ...	81,227	1,031,092	594,903
Dholla as	8,140	61,205	46,426
Broach	1,127	1,863	3,194
Cempta and Dharwar.	278	5,426	2,741
Westerns	346	4,651	4,258
Bengals (N. W. Provinces)	6,153	354,737	216,293
Bengals (Rajputans)...	5,767	32,466	7,081
Sind	1,996	29,228	5,713
Persian	69	1,841	416
Americans	128	489	4,568
Egyptian	4	397	2,351
Other sorts... ...	50	96	391
Total ...	105,276	1,523,501	913,335

FREIGHT.

Ports.	Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp	18 6	16 6
Dunkirk	17 0	17 6
Havre	16 6	17 6
Hull	16 6	.....
Liverpool	16 6	17 6
Marseilles	16 6	17 6
Genoa	16 6	17 6
Lon on... ...	16 6	.....
Hamburg ...	16 6	17 6
Venice	17 6	18 6
Open Ports ...	March	16 3
Do. ...	Apl.-May	15 0

Rates unchanged; market is steady.

RICE.

Local market was steady. As prices in Rangoon had advanced by Re. 1 to Rs. 2 local prices advanced by half anna both for ready and forward.

We quote :—

RANGOON.

Ready Small Mill (new) ...	Rs 6 15 to Rs. 7
Big ,, ,, ... ,,	6 10

Forward.

Posh	Rs. 6 7 6
Fagan etc. ... ... ,,	6 8 6

Prices at Rangoon.

Fair Average Big Mill Feb.-March ...	Rs. 238
,, Small ,, ,, ...	,, 246

METALS.

There is no change to report in the market. Demand is moderate.

We quote :—

Copper Braziers 4×4	lbs. 21	
	28	
	35	
	42	
	56	Rs.56 8
	63	
	70	
	77	
	84	
Yellow Metal Sheets	21	
	28	
	35	Rs.45 8
	42	
	49	
	56	
Tin Ingots.		,, 39 14
Spelter S M ...		
M M ...		,, 19 8
J ...		
G ...		
Georgshutte		,, 22 12
Copper Ingots K S ...		,, 50 0
Copper Sheathings ...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14		,, 62
Yellow Metal Sheathings	lbs. 14, 16 10, 12	,, 43

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Friday, February 4.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
20 Boxes ...	...	15,00,000	...
5 do ...	...	3,75, 00	...
1 Box ...	...	600	16,200
1 Parcel ...	...	5,745	7,021

SILVER.

No. of Packages	Bullion.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
837 Bars ...	14,70,416	...	...
1 Bundle ...	...	450	...
2 Bundles ...	...	1,700	...
1 Parcel ...	36	...	...

Importers.	Vessels,	From.
Chartered Bank of India A. and China	Salsette	Alexandria
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	do	do
Yokohama Specie Bank ...	do	London
O. Hirjee	do	Aden
M. Mackenzie & Co ...	Lhasa	Dwarka
Do	do	C Mandvie
M. Cohen and Fils ...	Bregenz	Trieste
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp... ...	Macedonia	London

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 3rd Feb. 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	94	1,05,377
B. B. & C. I. Railway...	80	91,707

LONDON, February 5.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent. ...	81 15-16+1/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25·18 1/2 unchg.
Rentes 3 per cent	99 unchgd.
Berlin Ch ques on London ...	20·47 1/2 0-1/2
Bar Silver Spot.	23 3/4+1-8
Do. 2 months hence	24 3-4+1/16 ,,
Closing Tone of Silver	Steady.
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent ...	62 7-8 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d/s. (Bank buying rate)	1 3-14 1/2 unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 1/2 per cent. since 20th January, 1910	
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)	93 1-4+1/4
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/s ...	2 9/14 unchgd.
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s	2 9-16 unchg.
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months	3 1-8—1/8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months	3 1 4 —1/8
Bar Gold (per oz.)...	77·9 unchgd.
Interest day to day loans... ...	1 3-4—1/8
D . of day market loans ...	2 1-8

MANCHESTER, February 5.

COTTON.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	8,000 Bales.
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	1,00
Do. do. called	3,000
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ...	50
Do. Day's Imports	.....
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot..	Moderate demand, steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...	Steady.
Do of Liverpool Cotton East Indian.	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market	Steady.
Mid Americans	7·94+13
Egyptian F. G. F.	13 7-8 unchgd.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.
	7·83	7·84	7·81
	+9	+9	+9
	A. M.	M. J.	J.-J.
	7·81	7·75	7·75
	+3	+3	+3
	J.-A.	A.-S	S.-O.
	7·44	7·00	6·80
	+3	+7	+6

Sales increased yesterday by 14,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, February 5.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 54 1/4	
Do. Argentine (La Plata) months, Feb.-Mar.	
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Ports, Antwerp.	
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Buyers, Sellers.	

LONDON, February 6.

COTTON.

ADDITIONAL QUATATION.

Good Bengal	5 16-32
F. G. Bengal	5 20-32
Fine Bengal	5 24 32
Good Bhownugger	6 4-32
F G Bhownuggar	6 8-32
Fine M G Bhownuggar... ...	6 8-32
Good Oomra	6 2-32
F G Oomra	6 6-32
Fine Oomra	6 10-32
Good M G Oomra	6 2-32
Fine M G Oomra	6 10-32
Good Broach	7 8-32
F G Broach	7 18-32
Fine Broach	7 18-32
Good Khandeish	6
F G Khandeish...	6 4 32

NEW YORK, February 5.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—	
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	11,000
Last year	35,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	4,000
Do. Exports to Continent... ...	1,000
Futures at New York..... March 14·86+22	Advanced on spinners reported to bidding more freely & on bull support and short covering.
Do at New York..... May 14·88+18	
Spot Cotton at New York	15·25-20
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ...	8 11/16+1-16
Demand Bills	4 85 7-8unchg
Silver Commercial Bars ...	51 1/2+1-4
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	14 7-8 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton	Firm.
Futures at New Orleans Mar. ...	14·75+16
Do. at New Orleans May ...	15·12+17

LONDON, February 5.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT:

	Bales.
Total Sales	63,000
Do. Speculation	4,000
Do. Export	2,000
Do. Forwarded Consumers ...	75,000
Do. Actual Export	8,000
Do. Import of the Week	73,000
Do. Stock	1,062,000
East Indian Total Sales	1,100
Do. Indian Speculation	300
Do. Indian Export	.....
Do. Indian Forwarded Consumers ...	2,700
Do. Indian Actual Export... ...	600
Do. Indian Import of the Week ...	.....
Do Indian Stock.	14,000
American afloat	120,000
Indian Afloat	25,000
Cotton Stock in London	Bales. .....
Do. Total Visible Supply... ...	4,170,000
Do. Total Visible Supply East Indian	386,000
Do. Quantity in Sight	3,100,000

WHEAT.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe. 62 lbs	38 1-2
Months—Jan.-Feb.	
Buyers, etc. - Sellers.	
Tone—Dull.	
Barletta Russo—62 1-2 lbs.	38
Months—Feb.-March	
Buyers, etc.—Sellers.	
Tone—Dull.	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	39 1-4
Months—Jan.-Feb.	
Buyers, etc.—Sellers.	
Tone—Easier.	
Linseed—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship	57 3-8
Do. Months—April-May.	
Do. Name of Port—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet.	
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore	40 3/4
Months—April-May.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc. Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet but Steady.	
Wheat—Dull.	

IMPORT.

S S Hidalgo 2,760 tons Captain T Croft arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hull with the following cargo :—

538 papers, 2,484 tons coal, 250 ale, 623 boards, 3,209 nailes, 1,613 matches, 221 confectionary, 30 grease, 31 salamoniac, 1,808 paint, 124 straw board, 230 varnish, 48 jars, 20 salt, 30 silk, 1,488 oil, 140 turpentine, 158 biscuits.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY SUGARCANE.

The Final Memorandum on the Sugarcane Crop of the Bombay Presidency including Native States for the Season of 1909 10, reads:—Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1907-08 the area under Sugarcane in the British Territory included in this Forecast has represented some 2·3 per cent. of the total area under this crop in British India. (Estimates up to 20th January.

Area.—The latest reports show the total area under Sugarcane as under :—

	Acres.
British Districts	50,600
Native States	31,000
Total ...	81,600

12 per cent. below last year's area.

The area in the British District shows a fall of 15·4 per cent. below last year and 5·5 per cent. below the average of the preseding 10 years ; that in Native States also declined by 6 per cent. The decrease is general and is attributed partly to deficiency of water-supply in wells and channels at the time of sowing owing to early closure of the monsoon of 1908 and partly to rotation.

Season.—The crop has done well in Gujarat. It has also done well in the Deccan Karnatak except in places in eastern tract where it suffered from prolonged break in July-August and also from deficiency of water-supply at the close of the season

Outturn.—In the British Districts of Gujarat the yield ranges between 70 to 80 per cent. of the normal in the North and 80 to 100 per cent. in the South. Among Native States it is reported at 116 per cent. in Navsari in Baroda and between 75 to 100 per cent. in other States. In the Deccan, Khandesh, Sholapur and Satara report the outturn at 90 to 100 per cent. of the normal; in other districts it lies between 70 to 85 per cent. In the Karnatak the yield ranges between 72 per cent. in Dharwar to 90 per cent. in Belgaum. Kolhapur returns an yield of 83 per cent. In the Konkan the crop is full average in Thana and about 80 per cent. in Kanara. The total estimated outturn comes to :—

	Tons.
British Districts...	135,000
Native States	78,000
Total ...	213,000

2·7 per cent. short of last year's yield.

The crop is usually a twelve-month one and its harvest commences from the middle of November to the end of March and sometimes extends to the end of May according as it is sown early or late.

SMALL-POX is prevalent at Rangoon, there being over fifty cases in Hospital.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SYMINGTON—February 6, at St. George's Hospital, James Halliday Symington, aged 45. The funeral will leave St. George's Hospital at 4 this (Monday) evening and will arrive at Sewree Cemetery at 5 p.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CORRIGAN—January 26, at "Coreca," Lahore, to Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Corrigan, a daughter.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, 7, 8-30, 10 and 11p. m.
Skating Rink, Fancy Dress Carnival.
Harrinston's Circus, behind Gowalia Fire Brigade station.

Maxim : "It is well to buy when another wishes to sell."—ITAMAN PROVERB.

EXAMINATION OF ADVOCATES OF THE HIGH COURT.—The Examination of Advocates of the Bombay High Court has been fixed for the 16th, 17th, and 18th instant.

MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 3,390, the daily average being 109. New admissions 721, Parsees 301, Hindoos 2,189, Mahomedans 712, Christians 188, 87 children were vaccinated last month.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.—In connection with the above the annual meeting of the Sunday School will be held to-day in the Church. The chair will be taken at 6-30 by Mr. James Macdonald J.P. Speakers, Rev. A.S. Crichton, M.A. and Mr. E. W. Fritchley. Prizes will be distributed by Mrs. Parker. A musical programme will be provided including solos by Miss Hartle and Mr. H. A. Dennis.

EXAMINERS OF HIGH COURT AND DISTRICT COURT PLEADERS.—Mr. Percival, Registrar Appellate Side, Mr. D. Chamier, Barrister-at-Law, and Mr. G. S. Mulgaonkar, Vakil, have been appointed examiners for the High Court Pleaders' examination. For the examination of District Pleaders, the following have been appointed :—Mr. Sanjana, Assistant Registrar High Court, Mr. Husain B. Tyabji, Barrister-at-Law, Mr. M.R Jayaker, Barrister-at-Law, Mr. Dhorajlal K. Thakore, Barrister-at-Law, Mr. K. N. Coyaji, Vakil, and Mr. S. R. Bakhle, Vakil.

MURDER BY A JEALOUS HUSBAND.—Dayalal Hirji, a Hindu carpenter, living

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DOCKYARD.

H. M. S. Redbreast...Lieut Tisdall ..... Royal Navy
H M S Proserpine...Capt J T Marshall... .....R Navy
H M S Sphinx .....Comdr N Harvey .....R Navy
H M S Hyacinth...Capt Dick ....Flagship
R I M S Dufferin Comdr A J Marsack...3 I Marine
Plassy... .....Capt C H S Nolley .....Transport
I M S Hardinge Comdr M W Parewel...R I Marine

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Orig.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
B Etonian	2444	D avies	Antwerp	7-2	M M & Co
K Tosa Maru	3610	Nomura	Kobe	11-2	N Y Kaisha
...hantenfels	2932	R Filtrup	Hamburg	10-2	W & A Graham & Co
...s Warwick	2568	Raddish Geno		10-2	W & A Graham & Co
...	760	Samsoodin	G Port	10-2	Bo S N & Co Ld
...		H. W. P. D.			
Bud...		...d Mahomed	Mangloré	7-2	Bo S N & Co
...		... O. DOCK.			
Firozi ...		...on ...			B & P S N & Co
...		... DOCK.			
1 Clan Mar...		...	Hamburg	5-2	J Finlay & Co
2 Castilia...		...	Liverpool	11-2	... W & A Graham & Co
5 Newcastle...	2215	...	...cook	Port Said	12-2 W & A Graham & Co
6 Bregens	2384	Petris	Trieste	16-2	A L S N&Co
7 Toftwood	1961	Foy a	Port Said	12-2	W & A Graham & Co
8 Ellaline	2501T	Newton	Hull	5-2	W & A Graham & Co
10&11 Quilca	4942	Anderson	N F	1-2	M M & Co
13 Macedonia	5245	Andrews	Shanghai	16-2	B & P S N & Co
13 Delhi	4731	Gordon	London	12-2	P & O S N & Co
14 Kola	510	Cuthush	Buschra	10-2	M M & Co
15 Brasilian	2433	Sirowdia	Antwerp	12-2	Ralli Bros

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
5	Beme s	Stockwell	Rangoon, Jan.16
	it Rabattino s	Lingi	Genoa, Jan. 13
	Chesapeake s	Reed	New York, Dec12
	Hidalgo s	Croft	Hull, Jan. 6
	Mahomadi s	Geddie	Jeddah, Jan. 21
	Imaum s	Wegdehl	Calcutta, Jan. 29
	Lingo s	Rothwell	Karachi, Feb. 14
	Bullmouth s	Powell	Aree Bay, Jan.18
	Capri s	Francesco	Hongkong, Jan15

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
5	Clifton Hall s	Jones	Kobe
	Salsette s	Hayward	Aden
	Earl of Carrick s	Rennie	Dunkirk
	Moravia s	Cos-Hich	Trieste
	Kanzler s	Ulrich	Zanzibar

The following vessels obtain their portclearance on Saturday :—

Steamer Bullmouth, Powell, Karachi.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—

Steamer Hidalgo, for Hull etc.

" Beme, for Rangoon.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Africa, left Trieste on the 3rd instant, and is due here on the 19th instant. The steamer Colonel Saner Gisela, left Trieste on the 3rd instant, and is due here on the 23rd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—FEBRUARY 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—28 bales wool, H Mitha and Co ; 41 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co ; 63 bales wool, D Koondermals ; 125 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 150 bales hemp, P Botmji ; 170 bales cottonfly, E Bode and Sons; 112 cwts maize G Framji.

Earl of Carrick s—65 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji.

FOR LONDON.

Delhi s—15 cwts fishmaws, J M Rahimtoola ; 132 cwts condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons.

FOR NEW YORK.

Delhi s—11 bales carpets, Latham and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castalia s—31 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR HULL.

Ellaline s—10,988 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji ; 4,144 cottonseed, L Drefuss and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Stronian s—500 bales cottonwaste, C Peeraj and Co; 55 bales cottonwaste, W L Patinge and Co ; 1,000 cwts teelseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 6,498 cwts groundnuts and 6,500 cwts mowrasseed, Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cwts teelseed, Volkart Bros ; 440 bales cotton. E Spinner and Co.

Toftwood s—380 bales cotton, and 600 cwts teelseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Earl of Carrick s—1,800 cwts cottonseed M Valabdas.

FOR HAMBURG.

Trautenfels s—80 bales hemp and 275 cwts myrabollams, E Cornersey ; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, T Canji ; 2,000 cwts oil cakes, Glade and Co.

Clan Murray s—110 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 110 bales cotton, M Bhimji and Co; 220 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Murray s—4,000 cwts teelseed Volkart Bros.

Countess Warwick s—1,001 cwts linseed, A. Blaschek and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bregenz s—500 cwts myrabolams F. F. Campbell and Co., 412 cwts olibanum, M. Jafferbhoy.

Morabia s—820 bales cotton, A. Moritz and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bregenz s—50 cwts olibanum M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR ODESSA.

Bregeny s—1,000 cwts myrabolams, T. Memrays, 125 cwts, olibanum E. Sultanally, 100 cwts olibanum Esoof Bros ; 437 cwts olibanum, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tosa Maru s—58 cwts sandlewood M M Essabhoy, 503 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Macedonia s—400 bales twist C Bhawanidas 3,250 bales cotton Volkart Bros ; 700 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons.

Tosa Maru s—350 bales twist D D Currance and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Clifton Hall s—100 bales cotton H N Madraswalla and Co.

Tosa Maru s—900 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Tosa Maru s—280 bales cotton H N Madraswalla and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Tosa Maru s—475 bales cotton M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Tosa Maru s—40 bales cotton H N Madraswalla and Co.

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The Bombay Gazette.

Monday, 7th February 1910.

THE NEW PRESS BILL.

A GREAT deal of nonsense and some little good sense has already been written on the subject of the new Press Bill, both in India and in England, one of the latter journals observing that security is unobtainable if outlets for criticism are stopped and enquiring whether this policy is possible under the British Crown. The fact is that there is no attempt to stop outlets for legitimate criticism and that any policy calculated to suppress the dissemination of seditious and anarchist literature is justifiable, either here or in any other part of the British Empire. And as the Allahabad paper observes, the reader of Sir Herbert Risley's speech cannot come to the end of his elaborate indictment of the Press without reflecting that it is the strongest possible condemnation of the Government, which has allowed mischief and corruption of the public mind to reach such a state as is therein set out. The leading London paper expresses practically the same view, observing. "It is hard to see why the forbearance mentioned by Sir Herbert Risley was so prolonged in face of an evil which has progressed by leaps and bounds. Sir Herbert, in his speech, observed that some people might think the forbearance of the Government of India excessive, but the ingrained instincts of all Englishmen are averse from interference with the Press, even by way of prosecution, and we continued to hope that time and education would bring wisdom. Our hope was in vain ; the Press did not mend its way. It went continually from bad to worse and at length it produced its inevitable results in the cruel and oppressive methods of the boycott. It was clear moreover that matters were not going to stop there and that worse things were in store for us." Government acknowledges its defeat and so the new measure is introduced. If Government thinks it will have the desired effect we fear another defeat is in store for it. As we stated on Saturday the new measure is much milder than we were led by Lord Minto's speech, inaugurating the Session, to anticipate. It is very much milder, so mild indeed that we doubt if it will have any efficacy whatever. In the first place Standing Orders should have been suspended and the Bill passed through all its stages at one and the same sitting. It is true the Select Committee, to which it has been referred, has instructions to report within a week. But the provisions of the Bill are not retrospective. They are not to apply to existing presses, and before the Bill becomes operative it is possible to start a hundred presses in various parts of the country, which will thus evade the deposit of security for good behaviour. Moreover it is not a strong Select Committee, and it is not only conceivable, but probable, that before the second Reading the measure will have been reduced to pulp.

It is absurd to say that a new weapon has been forged in the armoury of the Government which will have a disastrous effect on the liberty of the Press. The weapon is not to be directed against liberty but against license ; and honest criticism, particularly if helpful in its intention, will always be welcome—as it has been—no matter how sharp the point of the pen with which it is written. Our chief objection to the measure is that in the case of existing presses and newspapers no security will be demanded. It is existing presses and newspapers—or some of them—which have offended heretofore and it is, to us, a matter for regret that the maximum security is not to be demanded from each and everyone which has been convicted of having published seditious matter within, say, the past three years—unless it be proved that the journals in question have entirely changed hands and conductors, and have adopted saner and more healthful political propaganda. It is well the police will be outside this particular enactment and will have nothing to do with its administration. They have enough to do in regulating traffic and the detection of crime—more than they can do efficiently in many districts. Magistrates too, in many cases, are insufficiently equipped, mentally, to be permitted to decide what is and what is not fair criticism. "Such an officer as the Local Government may direct," is to have first cry and the Local Government itself, is to decide whether the published matter is offensive and whether forfeiture of the deposit or the press is desirable. The *Morning Post* accurately describes the Bill as studiously moderate, and points out that it does not establish a censorship in the ordinary sense of the word, but only assures the detection of any publication violating anti-sedition laws. That is true, and, as the *Times* observes, "the success or failure of the Press Bill will, in all probability, depend on the spirit in which it is applied" Precisely; so "such officer as the Local Government may direct" must not be a half-educated superintendent or a secretarial fledgling, nor the reporter on the Native Press—though that official must call the attention of his superior officer, as he does—to what he considers dangerous matter. The man responsible for such an opinion as may set the machinery of the Local Government in motion must be a senior Civilian of experience and broad mind, as for example, the Chief Secretary.

Neither in the case of new publications and of existing ones must there be any display of further forbearance. The Government of India having forged the weapon, Local Governments must use it—"shewing the Civil Service and the people that Government has made up its mind to govern." Of what use is a sword kept for ever in its scabbard? The *Daily Graphic's* opinion that the Bill is insufficiently stern and opens the door to evasions, is one we fully endorse—not so much with regard to newspapers and magazines existing and published at the present moment, but in respect to printing presses as distinguished from newspapers which may spring into existence and exist by the time Select Committee members of Council, at the second and third reading, have finished tinkering with it. There will be few petty presses registered within a considerable period of time after the provisions of the measure become operative, and the new rules may be lost sight of. Commercially the effect of the Act will be to strengthen the well-conducted presses; to which they will not object, but we fear lots of seditious publications will emerge from the obscure printers and, minus imprint, will find their way into circulation, despite all the authorities can do, unless some means can be devised for the supervision of the work turned out by them. What is to prevent them printing and distributing reams of seditious literature and still remaining undiscovered? The powers proposed to be conferred on Postal and Customs officers to detain and inspect parcels of pamphlets and leaflets which arouse their suspicion are certainly well meant, but they are insufficient and unless officials of more than average intelligence be employed in the work contemplated a door will assuredly be opened to evasions—a door as wide as a park-gate. When strong measures are designed care should be taken that they are sufficiently strong for the proposes in contemplation but in this case we fear they are not.

THE LANGUAGE OF SOUTH AMERICA. HOWEVER disturbed the political horizons may be in some South American Republics, there is one common denominator which unites them in a general understanding that should, and generally does, tend to be a good one, and that is the fact that one language, Spanish, is spoken by the inhabitants of all the Republics, except Brazil and the three Guianas. That fine tongue is the official and business, as well as the social medium for the interchange of ideas. Even as far as Mexico and in Central America, it is the language most spoken. It is computed that 46 millions of the inhabitants of South America speak Spanish. The convenient result is that the laws and official decrees, the literature and newspapers of one country can be followed in all the others without need of translation. Travellers from any of the States have no use for a second language, when they cross frontiers, for they can communicate their thoughts at once with equanimity of mind and demeanour, unlike the normal European tourist who, in spite of the spread of education and the superstition that English suffices to explain everything to everybody, often suffers agonies at the different language frontiers he has to negotiate even in a short pleasure tour. The business man making a trip over Europe which he hopes will bear rich commercial fruit, must equip himself laboriously with as many languages as the countries he intends to visit. The great South American continent is thus lucky in having so easy a royal road to a friendly understanding, and to the rapid transaction of business of every kind as one language provides Brazilians speak Portuguese, but that does not differ so radically from Spanish as to offer any serious obstacle to communication between those inside and outside Brazil. The commercial traveller armed with his trade circular, a catalogue printed in Spanish, enters on a grand trade tour when he lands at any point in South America. In its business importance the language of the proud old Spanish hidalgos ranks second to English in its utility throughout the new world. That it is phonetic in pronunciation and easily learned tell much in its favour, for the novoice is not distracted by the opposition of eye and ear in the use of words. These are always spoken as written.

A correspondent of the *Times*, hailing from Monte Video, praises the modern Spanish of South America as being a freer, broader and more expressive tongue, less inflated and less stilted than that of Spain. As an American he is, perhaps, bound to think and say so, but he is frank enough to admit that the academic Spaniard might call it corrupt, South America, in her youthful vigor, demanded growth and development in her speech, and gained these desiderata by adopting words from Italian, French, English and Native Indian languages, in short from the living tongues of all the peoples within her borders. The result is, we are told, a terseness of style and variety of expression that can be found in many an editorial in the journals of Buenos Ayres, Monte Video, or Valparaiso which compare favourably in these respects with similar publications in Madrid, Barcelona or Seville. Spanish "up-to-date" cannot be as pure as the Spanish of Spain, which Browning describes as "Song half-asleep or speech half-awake," but that has, according to this Monte Videan prose authority, "a distinctly musty and antique flavour." He holds that the pronunciation of Spanish in South American mouths is pleasanter and more musical, and withal clearer and more masculine than the slower Andalusian utterance. Needless to say, there are variations in the different States, but not more distinctive than is found in the English spoken in Devon, or Yorkshire, or in Scotland. It raises something of a prejudice, if not a shudder, when we read that Spanish is spoken in South American with the drawl which North Americans impart to English. But the manifold advantages of one common language among the progressive South American Republics transcend all minor faults in the use of that tongue and can only be regarded as a priceless boon and one that Europe may well envy.

A RIVAL TO AUSTRALIA. CANADA'S interests are so much wrapped up in her vast wheatfields, that we are apt to forget the extensive pastures which she also possesses for cattle raising. We are reminded of them forcibly, however, when we are told that Canada contemplates an attempt to compete with Australia in the chilled meat industry. If the Canadian farmers take up their business seriously and in any large numbers, it will be a very grave matter for Australian breeders, for Canadian exporters should enjoy a distinct advantage in freight while they possess areas of pasture land just as suitable for cattle raising as any in Australia. An experimental shipment in chilled beef has recently been made to England and has met, it is reported, with every success. At any rate the result has been sufficiently encouraging to induce the ranchers of Alberta, one of the principal stock breeding districts, to appoint a strong committee to enquire into the possibilities of the industry. Hitherto Canada has confined herself to the export of cattle on the hoof, but realising how much every stock-raising company has profited by the development of the chilled meat trade there now seems every probability of an organised and State aided effort to establish it on a firm basis in the Dominion. The committee has now issued its report which contains a strong recommendation to the Ministry of Agriculture to take up the enterprise. It advocates the establishment of chilling plant and packing houses at various convenient places in the west and cold storage depots at Montreal and an open winter port. These it proposes should be provided by private enterprise with financial assistance from Government and under Government inspection and control. The necessary capital is estimated at eight million dollars, or six millions of which it is suggested that Government should guarantee interest at 4 per cent. Government's intentions on the matter have not yet been made known.

THEIR Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Minto are spending the week at Barrackpore.

THE Hon. Mr. Newbold has delivered judgment at Dacca in the appeal case of Sasi Sirker, upholding the conviction and the term of imprisonment.

WE regret to learn that Mr. J. H. Symington, of the Atlas Fire Assurance Company, died at St. George's Hospital last evening of dysentery.

SIR Charles Bayley, who has been at Government House, Calcutta, left for Hyderabad by the Madras Mail on Saturday night.

MR. J. H. MARSHAL, Director-General of Archæology, arrived in Calcutta on Sunday morning and is a guest at Government House.

THERE will be a meeting of the Lady Minto Indian Nursing Association, Central Committee, at Government House, Calcutta, this (Monday) afternoon.

SANCTION has been accorded to the estimates for converting the existing flag stations at certain stations on the Sukkur District North-Western Railway, into permanent crossing stations on amended lines.

SANCTION has been accorded to an estimate for constructing quarters for the subordinate staff of the Engineering Department on the broad and metre gauge sections of the South Indian Railway.

THE Railway Board have sanctioned the provision during the year 1910-1911 of five sanders for loc motive engines for the metre gauge section of the South Indian Railway.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

RUSSIA AND AMERICA.

Bitter Controversy.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JANUARY 22.

The hostility of Russian public opinion to the American Government's proposal to neutralise the Manchurian railways is growing intense. This angry feeling bids fair to extend from the Memorandum to the officials who conceived it. The "Novoye Vremya" publishes a leading article which, passing from the proposal to the method by which the American Secretary of State sought to render it acceptable, accuses Mr. Knox of suppressing the essential part of Great Britain's answer, thereby conveying the erroneous impression that the Cabinets of Washington and London were at one respecting the desirability of realising the scheme. In reality, Sir Edward Grey, it now appears, while approving in theory of every feasible project aiming at the diminution of international friction, made the Government's adhesion to this specific proposal dependent on its antecedent acceptance by the two most interested Powers, Russia and Japan. And of this condition Mr. Knox would appear to have made no mention in the Memorandum presented to the Russian Government. The "Novoye Vremya" accordingly writes :—It is self-evident, that serious statesmen when submitting to the world-Powers a plan of vast magnitude should not behave in this fashion, and if the American Secretary of State ventured on an act of such dubious quality, the sole rational explanation which suggests itself is the assumption that he himself did not regard his own project as serious. And in that case one can only regret that the trustiest adviser of the President of the United States did not postpone his joke until the first of April, when it might have been justified were it only from the standpoint of the American view of political humour. The journal goes on to say that a man of less than average understanding must have foreseen that Great Britain's real attitude towards the American scheme would become known sooner or later and consequently either Mr. Knox is incapable of reading the plainest diplomatic documents aright, or else he deliberately twists the sense in order to attain extrinsive aims. In either case it behoves European and Asiatic diplomacy to refrain from entering into serious negotiations with Mr. Knox. Although the Russian Government still has under consideration the gigantic proposal of the American Cabinet to neutralise the Manchurian Railways, I am fully persuaded that the final result will be negative. The objections to the realisation of the scheme are so many, so weighty, and so obvious that one is surprised they did not occur to the authors of the scheme, who will probably withdraw it when they perceive it has not the faintest chance of being carried out, and would, if it were carried out, increase and intensify international difficulties, instead of removing them.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR DISCLOSURES.

Another batch of alleged documents relative to the Russo-Japanese war, communicated to it by M. Bourtzeff, is published by the "Monde Illustre." Spcial interest attaches to fragments of an alleged secret report drawn up by Count Lamsdorff. In this document it is see forth that, after having received from the Japanese Government the draft of an agreement bearing date Dec. 31, 1903, and a report thereon from his Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Tsar summoned a Council to discuss the matter. There were several meetings, and the extreme importance of avoiding quarrels with Japan over the Korean question being fully recognised, it was decided that the paragraph in the draft fixing the thirty-ninth degree for the neutral zone should be eliminated or modified, as the Mikado's Government would certainly not consent to it. Meanwhile, however, Rear-Admiral Abaza represented to the Emperor a criticism of the view expressed by the Minister of War and of Foreign Affairs, and as yet unknown to his Majesty, and on Jan. 16 he actually asked his permission to send a telegram to the Viceroy, stating that the dividing line of the Yalu Tzian watershed was the extreme limit in the occupation of Korea which would be allowed to Japan. Not content with this, Admiral Abaza entered, on Jan. 16 and 17, into pourparlers with the Japanese Ambassador and his secretary, communicating to them his own plan about the watershed. Particulars of the conversations, and of the Admiral's explanations to M. Kurino, are still unknown as the Russian Foreign Office. All this, however, was going on only six days before the rupture, and we may wonder whether these circumstances did not exercise some influence on the resolution of the Court of Tokio not to wait for the official reply of the Russian Imperial Cabinet, as the representative of Japan, who was aware that the counter-project of the Russian Government was being settled at the council of Jan. 15, was informed as early as the following day of the results of this meeting, and fully enlightened by Abaza. And it is added that this alleged secret report concludes with the reproduction of a note by Rear-Admiral Abaza, who wrote in Document No. 31, on Jan. 18 : Yesterday morning I explained to the Japanese Ambassador the limits of the line to which the descent into Korea can be admitted. During the present day the Ambassador has twice sent his secretary to me with a very explicit request. This note, the report goes on to say, shows that Rear-Admiral Abaza was submitting to the Japanese Ambassador a solution contrary to that of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Council, which was being drawn up. It has already been explained in this document that : "Neither the Grand Duke, who presided, nor the other members of the Commission were in agreement with Admiral Abaza about the line of demarcation. Yet they were by no means negligible quantities, as besides the "Grand Duke Admiral" there were the Ministers of War and Foreign Affairs and the Charge d'Affaires of the Committee of the Far East." Now, all this means that Admiral Abaza, being at variance with his colleagues, induced the Emperor to adopt a secret and separate action, to which, if the document reproduced by the "Monde Illustre" is genuine, the catastrophe is attributed, as the whole business was complicated and muddled.

GERMAN ADMIRAL ON "DISARMAMENT."

Admiral von Koester, the "Grand Old Man" of the German Fleet, who in his capacity of President of the Navy League, acts as the moderating hand of the Government on that organisation and restrains it from impolitic candour, if not from excess of zeal explained in a speech at Kiel what may be regarded as the official attitude in this country towards the question of disarmament. He said: I have recently occupied myself a great deal with this theme, and read with interest all the articles upon it, and I can only say that I have not found a single article in which there was so much as a single tangible point in the way of a practical proposal. It is said that we must disarm. Now, in the first place the assumption would in my opinion be that only the one who is absolutely the stronger can disarm. But he doesn't do it. The vanquished can disarm. It is about the hardest condition that the victor can impose when he says to the vanquished, "Disarm" and the German nation knows that better than anyone else, when it looks back to the beginning of the nineteenth century and observes how much bitterness and how much hatred this compulsory disarmament calls forth. Then there is the third idea, that of international disarmament. That sounds very nice, but what does it mean? International disarmament can only take place among all nations, for we are not building a fleet against any one opponent, but against anyone who may attack us. Consequently, international agreement between all nations would be necessary. Now do you believe that to-day the Japanese and Russians, Turks and Greeks would be able to agree as to the determination of the strength of their fleets? Do you believe that that would ever be possible? We should have to have a permanent conference which would decree : "One of you has from to-day the right to procure so many ships. Another one can new built one more torpedo-boat, because his commercial interest have extended and his exports have increased by so-and-so much." At any rate, for me, international disarmament is an absolutely nebulous idea, for which I cannot obtain elucidation. We have no scale by which disarmament could be regulated. International disarmament would only mean the crippling of free development. A fourth method of disarmament might be found by way of alliance. But when one wants an ally he must be strong, and bring something with him, either an army or a navy, and alliance are not of eternal duration. They are here to-day and gone to-morrow, and the political horizon is continually changing. But what about the development of a fleet? A fleet is so complicated an apparatus that decades—I might almost say half a century—is necessary for its full development. Even when one can build ships quickly, the organisation and development of the system require many years. Even with an alliance one would have to furnish and develop and perfect a fleet for the eventuality of fresh complications. That is my opinion on the disarmament question. And, if might be added, the opinion of most of the comparatively few politically influential persons in Germany. There is much meaning in these words of the admiral for those who can read them aright.

KAISER AND EXPLORER.

Sir Ernest Shackleton on Wednesday evening repeated his lecture on his Polar expedition for the special benefit of the Emperor William at the villa of the Colonial Secretary, Herr Dernburg, on the western outskirts of Berlin. The small party of invited guests also present included the personnel of the British Embassy and a few of the principal officials of the Colonial Office. The Emperor, who wore an admiral's uniform, shook hands with Sir Ernest and Lady Shackleton with great cordiality, and congratulated the distinguished explorer on his achievement, with the details of which his Majesty seemed to be thoroughly familiar. To the lecture, which lasted a little over an hour, the Emperor listened most attentively, laughing heartily at the many humorous touches with which it is spiced, and as kinematograph pictures of ambling penguins. At the close of the lecture tea was served, during which the Emperor engaged the explorer in conversation, questioning him eagerly on several points. The monarch remarked on the superior attractiveness which the South Pole possesses in its great expanse of land, and he was particularly interested in the scientific fruits of the expedition. He also spent some time talking to Lady Shackleton, and in bidding adieu to Sir Ernest he thanked him once more with emphatic words for the pleasure and instruction which he had derived from the lecture. The explorer whose first public lecture delivered in German, ended with the quadruple recall of the Antarctic pioneer before the curtain by a demonstration of enthusiasm as creditable to the the audience as it was flattering to the recipien

TURKISH PARLIAMENT BURNT DOWN.

The Teheragan Palace, formerly the prison of the ex-Sultan Murad, the father of Abdul Hamid and latterly used as a Parliament house, has just been completely destroyed by a fire which broke out on Wednesday. The fire was caused so far as has been ascertained, by a short circuit in the electric lighting apparatus though a few of the deputies and fire brigade officials say that it may have had a more mysterious origin. The Palace, which cost £T5,000,000, was not insured. The flames first broke out in the middle of the building and at once spread rapidly, perhaps owing to the strong wind which was blowing from the south and to the fact that ceilings had just been freshly painted. Again the Palace was illprovided with means for extinguishing the flames. Some time ago, it may be mentioned, several engineers had put forward a plan for equipping the building with a complete fire apparatus, but the Chamber had not voted the necessary sum of £T150,000 for carrying the proposal into effect, and as the result of this attempt at misplaced economy an enormous amount of money has been lost. Several pictures and various objects d'art were also destroyed, together with the official records of the proceedings of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The number of articles saved was very small, and only a few pieces of furniture were recovered. When the fire broke out only fifteen deputies were present. As to-day is a Greek and Armenian holiday, the remaining members of the Chamber were not in attendance. A few minor officials, who were almost instantly caught in the flames, made their escape only with much difficulty. A workman who climbed up a chimney to try to put the fire out broke his leg in coming down. A soldier was compelled to throw himself from a window, but was caught in a sheet held by several firemen, and suffered no serious injuries. No other casualties are reported.

The Sultan, who lives in another places just opposite, was greatly moved, and sent an equerry to make full enquiries into the origin of the catastrophe. The President of the Chamber came down to attend the sitting without having heard of the fire, and found the places in flames. A sitting was then hurriedly arranged for in a neigbouring building, when to-morrow's meeting of the Chamber was discussed. An inquiry was at once opened, the Grand Vizier and the Minister of War soon appeared.

KAISER AND GENERAL.

A few days ago according to a paragraph which appears in the Press, the Emperor inspected the new grey green field uniform of the German army, in the presence of the War Minister, the officers of the General Staff, and a number of regimental commanders. His Majesty asked the assembled company how they liked the uniform and all replied approvingly with the exception of one Cuirassier colonel who begged respectfully that the tradition of old Prussia might be upheld and the steel helmet of his branch of the cavalry retained. The Emperor was apparently about to express his consent, when the War Minister stepped forward and said : "Make a successful charge with your Cuirassiers in the next battle, and you will be the best way of upholding the traditions of old Prussia." To this the Emperor smiled, not venturing to oppose the War Minister, and the steel helmet was allowed to go. Later on, the colonel in question pleaded with equal fervour for the retention of the long Cuirassier boots, and this time with success. As he left the room he turned to the War Minister and said : "Well, your Excellency, it didn't go off so badly. We have at any rate, kept the boots," to which General Heeringen replied, "Oh! I don't grudge you the boots, as I'm quite sure your Cuirassiers will be sensible enough to cut the tops off at the first bivouac."

PRINCE GEORGE OF SERVIA ORDERED TO LEAVE.

Prince George of Servia, who has been living quietly for some time, has again attracted attention, owing to his behaviour towards M. Alimpitch, prefect of Police, on the occasion of the Court ball given by the King on New Year's Eve. Some months ago, Prince George, meeting M. Alimpitch in the corridor of the Palace, addressed him in harsh terms because he compelled a suspected person to leave Belgrade. M. limpitch asked the Government to relieve him of his post, but as he had the full confidence of the Cabinet, as well as of the King, he was assured that Prince George would not have occasion again to insult him, and was begged to remain at his post. On New Year's Eve, at the Court ball, Prince George, observing M. Alimpitch, insulted him grossly in a loud voice, causing general consternation among all present. The Prefect immediately left the Palace, and the next day demanded his relise from his post, at the same time charging the Prince with insult. The Cabinet met on Saturday night specially to discuss this, and decided that, as the Prefect still possessed their full confidence, there was absolutely no reason to remove him from his position. At the same time it was resolved to compel the Prince to leave the country for some time. This decision was immediately reported to the King, who approved it, and Prince George will now be made to leave Servia which he will shortly do, as now all parties are demanding his absence.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

123rd Outram's Rifles.—Major H. E. C. B. Nepean, 2nd in-Command, 104th Wellesley's Rifles is transferred in the same capacity, vice Major A. H. Dennys transferred to the 125th Napier's Rifles. Dated 7th January.

2nd Queen's Own Sappers and Miners.—Captain J. B. Barstow, R. E., Company Commander, to officiate as Superintendent of Instruction in addition to his other duties, vice Major C. H. Haycock, R. E., transferred to the Military Works Services. Dated 1st August.

MR. N. C. MACLEOD, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to act as a Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, vice the Honourable Mr. Justice L. P. Russell, Barrister-at-law, proceeding on leave, or pending further orders.

THE Burma Process Fees Act, 19, extending to the whole of Burma, will be introduced at the next meeting of the Burma Legislative Council. The object of the Bill is to consolidate the law relating to such matters as revenue and process fees, etc., for the whole of Burma.

THE NEW PRESS BILL.

ENGLISH OPINION.

Firm Administration Necessary.

DANGER OF LOOP-HOLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

The *Morning Post*, in an article on the Press Bill, says that it is studiously moderate and does not establish a censorship in the ordinary sense of the word, but only assures the detection of any publication violating the anti-sedition laws. It is not based on a new principle subversive of English ideas of liberty. A newspaper proprietor in England is similarly liable to prosecution.

The *Daily Graphic* considers the Bill insufficiently stern as opening the door to evasions.

The *Times* says that the success or failure of the Press Bill will in all probability depend on the spirit in which it is applied. The Powers conferred on local Governments are considerable, but are in nowise excessive. It is hard to see why the forbearance mentioned by Sir Herbert Risley was so prolonged in face of an evil, which had progressed by leaps and bounds. It considers as the law becomes more stringent subterfuges will certainly increase. Unless these are defeated the law will be defeated too. Conspiracy will only be quellable, if the Government of India will make up its mind to govern and show the Civil Service and the people that Government has made up its mind.

The *Daily News* draws attention to the contradiction between the provision of the Bill empowering the Police to make searches and Sir Herbert Risley's statement that the police are outside the Bill. It thinks that security is unobtainable, if outlets for criticism are stopped. The article asks, Is this policy possible under the British Crown?

The *Daily Chronicle* admits the necessity of the inclusion in the Bill of attempts to excite racial, class and religious animosity, but recommends that care be taken to avoid undue stretching of the definition.

INDIAN PRESS COMMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 5.

Commenting on the Press Bill, the *Pioneer* writes:—"A mild Government is too prone, when at last moved to belated action, to pass to unreasonable severities, that it would not be astonishing to find provisions that might have put valuable and responsible properties at the mercy of an excitable District Officer. But no one can say that the regulations are Draconian in that they present a stumbling block whatever to legal minds and honest publicists. As it is, those who raise an outcry over so reasonable a measure will be revealing the nature of their own leanings. Their language may be correct, but their sympathies must be otherwise. A moderate who is a moderate, as long as nothing is done to check the Extremists, is of course an Extremist to all intents himself. But the position that a Government takes up, when it admits acting on the principles of so much assassination, this much remedy is such a miserably low one that such legislation cannot be expected to carry any moral weight. It is better than doing nothing and that is all that can be said."

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 5.

Commenting on the Press Bill the *Tribune* says:—"We think now that a more sober and thoughtful spirit is already pervading the public Press. Such legislation would scarcely be called for and if members of the Press can arrange to exercise their corporate responsibility more whole-heartedly and vigorously than before, as we believe they would be disposed to do, any legislative action would be entirely superfluous. There is one other aspect of the question, which supports our view that the Bill should not be hurried through the Council and that is that, in undertaking any measure to check the evil Government ought to carry sober right-minded and well-disposed section of the people with it."

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 5.

The morning papers comment at length on the Press Bill. The *Englishman* believes that such an Act would have eventually prevented the reappearance of the *Yugantar* from time to time in spite of the successive printers sent to prison and hopes to hear in the future less of Shivaji and Matripuja.

The *Daily News* thinks that the provisions of the Bill have been conceived in a moderate spirit and should disarm hostile criticism.

The *Statesman* has no hesitation in accepting the principles of the Bill.

The *Bengalee* thinks that it will have a disastrous effect upon the liberty of the Press.

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 5.

The *Indian Patriot*, the *Hindu* and the *Standard* do not welcome the Press Bill, and fail to see the necessity for it.

The *Madras Times* this morning says that the Press has been at the bottom of all unrest, which has distracted India during the last five years and which has now taken shape in a string of murders. It is high time that it be brought into some kind of subjection. It now remains to be seen if the new Act will be rigidly put into force or if with Lord Minto's other repressive measures it will be allowed to remain dormant. At any rate, that it is in existence will work for the good of the country.

TRIVANDRUM, FEBRUARY 5.

The *Western Star* a tri-weekly English paper, discussing the correspondence between the Ruling Chiefs and the Government of India on the present situation, says some of the suggestions to stamp out sedition made by the Chiefs contain honeyed sentences, which we will not say have to be taken *cum grano salis*.

The same paper continues, "It is all very well for a Native Chief to obey implicitly the Government's orders and fall in with its suggestions for the good of the country. It is quite another matter for him to see that these orders are strictly carried out, within the province which is governed by him." After reviewing the replies of some of the Chiefs, the *Star* says that what is wanted is more control over the Press. It is glad that the Press will be controlled shortly. According to this organ there is some truth in the fact that that fakirs or religious workers, who are by no means as innocent as lambs, have a great deal to do with stirring up strife, because in the search for bombs and weapons by the police in other states religious books were found.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Preliminary Measures.

THE FIGHT OVER THE LORDS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

The Cabinet meets on the 10th instant. Lord Knollys called at Downing Street yesterday and it is expected that Mr. Asquith will be received in audience by the King on Wednesday.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

Mr. Markham, M.P., writes to the *Westminster Gazette*, urging the reform of the House of Lords. He says, a strong Second Chamber is most essential and that his constituents pledged him against a suspensory veto, and this is the predominant feeling in Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire. Other moderate Liberals write similarly.

Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George, who have been watched in the closest manner, have not as yet had a conference. They are respectively motoring and playing golf.

In the absence of authoritative information the newspapers are most speculative as to the Government's intentions.

It is noteworthy that the Moderates are objecting to the limitation of the veto and demand reform of the Lords on an elective basis, pointing out that Sir Edward Grey is the strongest advocate thereof. The Extremists opine that this can wait. The Conservatives are full of schemes of non-elective reform.

Mr. Griffiths, M.P., speaking at Wednesbury to-day, suggests that forty Colonial representatives be appointed. The Liberals dismiss these schemes as trumpery and aiming at strengthening the Lords and Toryism.

A cry of "chaos" has been re-raised.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 6.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor in an article in Reynold's newspaper states that Mr. Asquith has already discussed with the King the question of guarantees to curtail the veto.

It is fairly clear that an understanding been reached.

THE PARIS FLOODS.

The Mansion House Fund.

DAMAGE OVERESTIMATED.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

The Mansion House Fund for Paris relief now amounts to fifty thousand pounds sterling. The Chartered Bank of India and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation have each given a hundred guineas.

M. Briand declares that the effects of the floods are much more limited than was feared, and that the apprehension of an epidemic has disappeared.

THE AUSTRALIA COAL STRIKE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

A telegram from Sydney states that the strikers have made an unsuccessful attempt to blow up the railway bridge at Aberdare colliery. Considerable damage was done.

AN UNPROVED CHARGE.

M. Plancon's Alleged Indiscretion.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

The *Times* publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg stating that M. Plancon has been exonerated of the charge brought against him (mentioned on the 6th January) of irregularly communicating documents to the War Office. He has been offered the Legation at Bangkok, which it is understood he has accepted.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

Improved Feeling.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

Reuter telegraphing from Constantinople states that M. Gryparis to-day visited Raifaat and made a statement emphasising the pacific policy of Greece. His assurances have favourably impressed the Porte.

M. Pichon has informed the Cabinet that the Agreement among Powers will prevent Turco-Greek complications. He added that the declarations of the Turco-Greek Governments have removed apprehensions.

EAST AFRICAN SHIPPING.

Suggested New British Line.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

It is announced in Liverpool that a British Company is starting a new direct service via Suez with British East African Ports. The scheme largely depends on a Government guarantee. It is stated that the Union Castle Company will co-operate.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

Mr. Chamberlain has gone to Cannes.

RAKHIM KHAN'S FATE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

The Governor of the Caucasus has permitted Rakhim Khan and his family to reside at Jeisterinodar, but has forbidden his followers to cross the frontier.

GERMANY AND AMERICA.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

The Reichstag has passed without debate through all stages the Commercial Agreement with the United States.

MORE RAIDS IN SOMALILAND.

Great Numbers Killed.

NEW INFLUENCE AT WORK.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

Serious raids are again taking place in Somaliland and great numbers of people have been killed and thousands of camels been looted. Government believes the acts of the tribes are not immediately connected with the Mullah.

ELECTORAL REFORM IN PRUSSIA.

Increased Representation of the Aristocracy.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

An Electoral Reform Bill has been introduced into the Prussian Diet. It preserves the system of voting by classes according to the amount to taxes paid and is an open and not a secret ballot, but the voters elect deputies directly instead of indirectly. The number of voters in the higher divisions is increased.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Introduction of Figure Target.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 6,

The National Rifle Association held an animated debate, generally opposing the decision of the Council to introduce figure target at five hundred yards in all individual competitions at Bisley. Lord Derby said that the Association's duty was to adopt conditions helpful to the Territorials. Lord Cheylesmore said that the War Office was not entitled to dictate to the Association.

It was resolved to limit the use of the target to one year and take a referendum of the members.

ANOTHER COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN AMERICA.

Eleven Killed.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 6.

A telegram from Indiana in Pennsylvania states that the colliery at Barnes has been wrecked by a gas explosion. Eleven people were killed.

ENTERIC EPIDEMIC AT MALTA.

About a Hundred Cases Already.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 6.

There are 97 cases of enteric at Malta, of which 21 were fresh, on Friday. The Government is importing nurses. Admiral Cuzzon-Howe's daughter has succumbed.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Uniform Treatment Urged.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 6.

Reuter, telegraphing from Capetown, states that Mr. Merriman, speaking at Worcester, said that, while desiring that South Africa should not be coolie-ridden and while favouring the exclusion of Asiatics, urged just and particularly uniform treatment of the Indians already in the country.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN PERSIA.

The Mejliss Condemns Government Action.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 6.

Reuter, telegraphing from Teheran, states that the Mejliss is dissatisfied with Alaes Saltaneh's reply to the interpellation regarding the steps to secure the evacuation of Russian troops. Unanimous censure was passed on the Minister which is tantamount to dismissal.

CRICKET IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

Marylebone has beaten Queenstown by an innings and 63 runs.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Wales Beats Scotland.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 6.

Wales beat Scotland fourteen to nothing at Cardiff in "Rugby football".

CHRISTIAN MEMBERS OF MADRAS COUNCIL.

Congratulatory Meetings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 6.

The Indian Christian Association presented an address of congratulation to Dewan Bahadur, N. Subramanyam on behalf of itself and the Indian Christian Community of South India on his appointment to the Madras Council. The Hon'ble Sir Ralph Benson presided. The address stated that the honour which were conferred on Mr. Subramanyam had been due long ago by reason of his eminent services as a public citizen. A resolution thanking the Governor for appointing representative head of the Indian Christian community to the Council was carried with acclamation. A similar meeting held on Saturday under the presidency of Archbishop of Madras in St. Gabriel's High School congratulating the Hon'ble Mr. F. F. X. Saldanha of Mangalore on his appointment to Council and thanking the Governor on behalf of the Roman Catholic community of Southern India.

THE ELIZABETH OF THE EAST.

Neglected Tombs of Delhi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 5.

On the occasion of the Divisional Durbar held at Delhi in Dewan-i-Am, Sir Louis Dane delivered his speech in Urdu. In the course of the speech, His Honour said: "Besides it seems to me desirable that from time to time the leaders of the people should meet together and take stock of what is being done in the various phases of our development and advancement, and of how we stand generally. In Delhi happily we are here in these old halls of audiences of splendid seating for such gatherings, and I should like in the first place to draw your attention to what is being done by Government to preserve and restore the glories of past sovereignties, which stand in and around modern Delhi. You will no doubt not lose the opportunity of visiting some of these documents of the past and wherever you may go you will find that the impetus given by the master hand of Lord Curzon to this great and gracious work is still operative. There are signs that the public conscience is being stirred to a sense of its obligation to these inimitable glories of the past. Recently the Maharaja Adhiraj of Burdwan, when visiting the ancient home of his family at Lahore, approached me on the subject of the restoration of the tomb of Nur Jahan, the Elizabeth of the East, at Shahdara near Lahore. The tomb of her first husband Sher Afghan stands in Burdwan. An authentic picture of Nur Jahan's tomb was very different to the poor mass of masonry, which now dishonours the memory of one of the greatest women; of whom history gives us any accurate account. We are already considering how best we can do something to wipe away the stain of neglect. The Maharaja has given me a noble donation of Rs. 5,000 towards the cost of the repairs, and his example will, I hope, open the purse strings of others, whose hearts must have been touched by the story of a life, so well told recently by Sirdar Jogindar Singh."

Proceeding, His Honour said: "Standing as I do in the halls of the great Moghuls, and surrounded by representatives of his family and of his courtiers, my thoughts must of necessity revert to the monarchs of old and the wonders they wrought in architecture. I am sure that you will join with me as our first duty in this short and inadequate tribute to the memory of great sovereigns, Afghan, Buddhist, Hindu or Muslim, who instinctively recognised in Delhi the centre and the heart of political and commercial India. This she was in the past, this she still is in the present to a great extent, and will be as we all hope to a greater extent still in the future."

After dealing at length with the sanitary improvement of the city and the settlement operations in the Delhi district, His Honour went on, "I congratulate you on having secured two members, representing commercial and banking interests on the Punjab Legislative Council. Your city is also now well represented on the Senate of the University and you cannot complain that Government has neglected your educational advancement. I am sorry however to hear that your Hindu College is not flourishing, either numerically or financially. It will be a sad disgrace to the rich and enlightened Hindu Community of Delhi, if its College collapses and I venture to appeal to all of you to come forward liberally to prevent what at present I am afraid appears to be an impending calamity, and thereby to convert what is now almost a failure into an institution, worthy of your city and of the creed whose precepts in their original purity it was the intention of founders that the College should teach. There is a great and ample room for such an institution, and no one would welcome its success more than myself, for I fully believe that the dissociation of literary from religious education and the imperfect upbringing in creed of their fathers here have not worked happily for our young men. Perhaps we ought to retrace our steps before it is too late. Delhi has happily been free from actual outbreaks of anarchism and sedition which are working such injury elsewhere.

"The outrage at Ambala has yet to be proved to be of local origin. I trust that such was the case, but symptoms of infection have not been wanting, and we here had to take action against one newspaper for incitement to sedition, while there have been other instances where educated men have gone astray, to which I will not further allude, especially as the editor of the paper has admitted his fault and promised future amendment. It behoves you, therefore, to be on the watch, so that you may stem the tide of sedition before it swells into a flood of anarchical madness, disorder and crime. I appeal to you to exercise all your influence to keep young men straight, whether they are educated or under instruction or to townsmen or those agriculturists who hitherto have kept aloof from these poisonous teachings, but who may be tempered with to their certain undoing and misery as their well-being lies peculiarly in the hands of Government."

His Honour then referred to measures to be adopted for the prevention of plague, and said: "Indeed, I regret to find that plague measures generally, and inoculation in particular, are being less readily adopted than formerly and I fear the reason for this is in some places not unconnected with the pernicious advise of unscrupulous agitators. Government are spending lakhs of rupees a year in their efforts to help people to combat plague, without meeting that response which they are entitled to expect. There is but little use in maintaining an expensive plague staff, consisting of a large number of Europeans and Indian doctors, if people in direct opposition to their own interests refuse or neglect to profit by their advice and will not accept their co-operation or help."

DISAPPEARANCE OF A SHIP PASSSENGER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 6.

A report made yesterday by Commander of the steamer of the disappearance of R. C. Secluna, a cabin passenger by s.s. "Katoria" which arrived here from Akyab. He went on board on Wednesday and was last seen at 9 p.m. on Thursday. On Friday morning an officer entered the cabin through the port hole and found it empty and locked from the inside. The deceased was an engineer in the employ of Mahr Bros, Akyab, and was on a visit to his relatives here.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A TOURIST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 6.

Mrs. B. Wilcken, 60 years old, who has been touring round the world the last three years and arrived here a few days ago, was found dead in her bed last night, death being due to failure of the heart's action.

THE Lucknow Horse Show held on Friday was a great success. A very large number of horses were exhibited, and the prizes were distributed by Lady Hewet.

AUDITORS IN INDIA.

MR. J. R. BATLIBOI, A.S.A.A., has sent the following letter to the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department:—

Sir,—If the proposed amendments in the Indian Companies Act have raised any controversial point, it is the one pertaining to the appointment of Auditors. As to the laxity of the present Act, in this respect, all have agreed. It is only the way in which to remedy this evil that has been the subject of warm discussion. Since, however, this is a question of vital importance to the Commercial Public, it is well in the interests of all concerned that it should be fully discussed. I, therefore, beg to again approach you, Sir, with a few remarks.

In the New Act, the Auditor and his responsibilities must be clearly defined. To do this, a statutory of registration of Professional Auditors is absolutely essential and it follows automatically that if registration is to confer a distinct and respectable status only those individuals should be registered who have practical experience and who can satisfy certain tests generally agreed to be sufficient to guarantee efficiency.

To my mind, a registration on the following broad lines would work very smoothly and in consistence with justice to every practising accountant.

The Register should include:—(1) Every present and future Chartered or Incorporated Accountant, (2) every bona-fide practising accountant, whether holding any diploma or not, (3) any clerk having at least five years' experience in an Accountant's Office.

The Government would also do well to set up a Society of Accountants in India based on the same lines as the Chartered and Incorporated Societies of England and to make their course compulsory for all future aspirants to the ranks of the profession who are neither Chartered nor Incorporated.

The reason why I put down Chartered and Incorporated Accountants as qualified to the exclusion of other diploma holders, is that, at present, these are the only Societies which are indisputably recognised in England and throughout the British Empire. In fact, they are the only bodies which have a very stringent set of rules for admission to membership requiring a very high standard of practical experience.

Efforts have been made by Indian Representatives of other Societies to put forth their claims to be recognised on the grounds that their syllabuses are equal to those of the two great Societies, and that their exams are being conducted here. One Associated Accountant, with a view to strengthen his case, has tried in his letter to the Government to run down the Society of Incorporated Accountants by ridiculously bringing in facts that happened some 20 years back and which have practically no bearing on the present status of the Society. The point at issue is, which are the present recognised bodies and not as to what they did some years back.

If Associated and Corporate Accountants, who have never been recognised in England, are considered as qualified accountants here, what about the claims of over a dozen other Societies of Accountants which are at present existing and also of every new Society which crops up almost every month in England, working on similar lines and all of which will readily find their Sole Agents, so to say, in India? Where will the public draw the line? If all these bodies are allowed to be recognised here the result would be that the public will be left again without any definite standard by which a Professional Auditor can be judged.

As to the status of Associated Accountants, the least said the better. Mere school boys after a few months' book-reading are made to go through an easy theoretical test and become members of this (recognised?) body. As a lecturer to a College of Commerce, I am conducting at present a class of 16 candidates for this exam. Of these, 10 are non-matriculated and only 6 have seen anything like account books. Of these 6, only 3 have seen some varied accounts work, having been clerks in offices, whereas the other 3 have only seen books kept in their own office. Would it be then in the interest of the Commercial Public, to allow these school boys, who have passed such easy theoretical tests and who have had no practical varied experience in accounts, to pose as qulified accountants? Surely, this is not the standard of efficiency the public are looking forward to, in the New Companies' Act.

GUN RUNNING IN THE GULF

Yesterday morning four of the tugs which have been specially commissioned to go to the Persian Gulf to deal with gun running left their moorings shortly after nine o'clock and set out on their journey to Muscat. It was expected that they would arrive there on the morning of Friday next, but when they had been outside the harbour for about a couple of hours the "Mashona," which was acting as leading boat of the small flottila, had an accident in the engine room in the way of a break-down in the prompt in connection with the condemn of the engine. The only course open was for the tugs to return to harbour which they did arriving about half past three. The repairs will not take long and the tugs may be expected to proceed to Muscat almost immediately.

DISTURBANCE IN MAHOMEDAN LOCALITY.

Excellent Police Arrangements

What might have been a serious scuffle between Borahs and Suni Mahomedans was avoided by the timely arrival of the police the and excellent arrangements made by Mr. S. M. Edwardes, the Commissioner of Police, and his Deputies, Messrs. Gadney and Vincent in the Pakmodia Street, near Sir Jamsetji Hospital, on Saturday afternoon.

It appears that some Suni Mahomedans were playing cards near a Punjabi Hotel in Pakmodia street when a Borah named Alibhai Sulemanji, having a timber depot in Baba Dhabu Street, happened to pass them and push one of the players. An altercation took place and there being a fight between a Borah and Sunis the people in the neighbourhood shouted out that a riot had taken place. The Borahs commenced closing their shops and an unnecessary excitement ensued.

The police were soon on the spot and order was at once restored. During the fight three Borahs and three Pathans were injured and they were taken to the hospital. The police "bundobust" in the Mahomedan and Borah localities was excellent and the incident which should have led to serious consequences was nipped in the bud by the timely arrangement of the Police.

BANK OF BURMA.

No Monetary Loss Suffered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 5.

The report of the Directors of the Bank of Burma Limited for the 31st December, says the Directors of Management have during the latter part of the year suffered much anxiety on account of the case against the late Branch Manager, Madras. At this juncture and the while the case is *sub judice* they refrain from commenting upon it beyond making the statement that amount drawn by the late manager from the cash balance was realised immediately by sale of his securities, held in the head office and the Bank has therefore not suffered any monetary loss thereby. Most stringent checks and control have been introduced over Branch business which make for the increased development and security of the banks prosperity.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES the Prince and Princess Louis of Orleans, H. R. H. the Prince of Bourbon have arrived at Madras from Colombo and are guests at Government House. They left yesterday for Bombay, Baroda and Calcutta.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Annual Inspection at Santa Cruz.

The Bombay Volunteer Rifles concluded a very successful week in camp on Saturday when the annual inspection was held by Maj.-Gen. Swann, commanding the Bombay Brigade. During the week the Battalion have had very comfortable quarters. The catering under the superintendence of Mr. Mann being everything that could be desired and 9th Company were put up as the guests of the Light Horse in this standing camp. The inspection was held on Saturday afternoon at 4-30, companies parading on their own parade grounds at 4-15 p.m. The battalion mustered 625 strong out of a possible 818. Col. R. W. H. Dunlop was in command, and the other officers present were Major D. J. Sharp, Captain A. L. Cartright (Adjutant), A. R. Sharp, F. C. French, V. D., the Hon. A. Hill Trevor, H. W. Faith, H. F. Busch, W. H. Cardele, C. W. Moberly and A. S. A. Westropp, Lieutenants T. H. Potts, I. E. B. Batson, P. B. Haigh, A. Forbes, C. M. Ward, H. F. P. Hearson, and C. R. Watkins and Lieut. and Quartermaster W. Stevens.

The Battalion was formed in line to receive the General, with a general salute. After this General Swann inspected the companies, and preparations were then made for a field day. The Battalion was broken up and C. and F. Companies under the command of Captain A. Hill Trevor were sent off to defend a wood about two miles from Camp. A, D and G Companies were told off to attack a position under the command of Captain Busch. Whilst the companies were getting ready, the General inspected the cadets at physical and company drill, and also viewed the entrenchments which the Battalion had constructed during the week, as well as a ruined bungalow which had been put in a state of defence.

Commencing the field operation A. Company took up position as flankers. D. Company constituted the main body, and the attack was opened by 9 Company, who acted as advance-guard in a very creditable manner. The men were quick in getting under cover, and in this rushes from bank to through some awkward open country. A Company who sent out flankers made a successful movement in the left of the enemies' positions, while D Company, promptly and strongly reinforced the centre. After a sharp action, which opened at 600 yards, the general-order (the cease-fire) when the attacking party had reached a position from which a dislodgement of the evening was easily possible, the Battalion was then ordered to march back towards camp, and, on the instruction of the Battalion. He was very much gratified that the men had obviously so much profited by their training.

After this Battalion was dismissed, but Colonel Dunlop previously addressing the men, said, that the attack had formed in quarter columns, was addressed by the G. O. C.

General Swann said he was extremely pleased with the admirable manner in which the attack had been carried out, and it was evident to him that great deal of time and care had been bestowed by the officers and permanent staff been very successful, and, in his opinion, the afternoon's operations were the best piece of work which the Battalion had ever done. The excellent manner in which the men held together was, he felt, entirely due to the careful instruction which had been given by the Adjutant and the staff of instructions. Concluding the G. O. regretted the departure from Bombay of Mr. Leslie, Superintendent of the Ismail Department, who had been of the greatest assistance to the Battalion during his tenance of office in Bombay and in particular by allowing the men of D. Company time to get off for their training. He also referred to the departure of Quarter-Master Sergeant Downing, who, after twenty years' service, found that the duties of his appointment did not allow him sufficient time for volunteering.

The Battalion was then dismissed in the men lines.

In the evening the usual smoking concert was held. Amongst those present were Major-General Swann, Capt. Dobbs (Brigade-Major, Bombay Brigade), Lieut.-Col. Pigott, Mr. N. U. K. Leslie, Major Walker and Lieutenant and Adjutant Bannatyne (109th Infantry), and Lieut.-Col. Dimmock, I. M. S.

Colonel Dunlop proposed a vote of thanks to the performers, and spoke of his regret at the departure from Bombay of Mr Leslie who had been a very keen assistant of the volunteer movement in India.

Mr. Leslie, having been lifted shoulder-high by the officers, said that he was certain that the Volunteer corps of Bombay had always been a great credit to the city, and he hoped that their efficiency would still increase, and that they would, when called upon, be of the greatest service. He was very glad that during the three years in which he had most intimately known the Battalion, it had improved very much under the capable and popular tuition of its adjutant Capt. Cartwright. He was also pleased that D. Company, with which he was most closely connected, had earned such warm commendation from the Colonel, who had given them the credit of having been, in years gone by, the mainstay of the regiment.

The smoking concert finished about 12-30 and the camp finally broke up on Sunday morning.

RAT CAMPAIGN AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 5.

From the beginning of the campaign against rats in Madras until the 2nd instant just under a million rats have been destroyed. Rodents have been slaughtered at the rate of about 5,000 to 6,000 a week.

VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 6.

It has understood that a meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council for ordinary business will be held on 11th instant.

The Press Bill will presumably be passed on 8th instant.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

Hindu High Priest's Counsel.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, FEBRUARY 6.

The Jagatguru, Shankaracharya, the High Priest of the Hindus of Sharadapith, delivered a public lecture in Dolatkhana at 4-30 p.m., on "Ancient and Modern India." The meeting was crowded, the number of those present being about ten thousand. The Swami first pointed out the ideals of a king and subjects. The happiness of the king and the subjects was interdependent and therefore good relations between them were necessary in the interests of both. He deprecated the excesses and said that it was most regrettable that a spirit of disobedience and rudeness had been seen lately amongst the youth. The spirit of lawlessness and violence was sure to recoil on the authors and the reaction that would set in would overwhelm all. The spirit of lawlessness was against the injunctions of every religion, and most censurable from every point of view. It will arrest the political growth of the country and bring misery and unhappiness to us. That spirit requires to be checked and the suggested religious and moral instructions and asked the citizens to create bodies whose object should be to reclaim the young and guide them in the true path of righteousness and to co-operate with Government in any reasonable scheme they may formulate for their mutual good. The meeting was dissolved at 6-30 p.m. with prolonged cheers for the Jagatguru.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

Matriculation Examination Retained.

THE adjourned meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay was held on Saturday in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University, the Hon'ble Sir Narayen G. Chandavarker, presiding, when the discussion was resumed of the Government letter proposing certain changes in the Arts' and Science Courses.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta had, at a previous meeting of the Senate, moved: "That the Senate agree with the conclusions of the Committee set forth in paragraph 5 of the report regarding the abolition of the Matriculation Examination."

In the paragraph 5 referred to in Sir Pherozeshah's motion, it was stated that the Committee had come to the conclusion that the examination should be retained as part of the system of examinations conducted by the University.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp had moved an amendment: Proposal II.—That the words after 'Senate' be omitted and the following substituted—"is of opinion that the conduct of the Matriculation Examination should now be transferred from the University to the Colleges to which it is intended to be an entrance, provision being made at the same time for the recognition of other examinations as equivalent to the Matriculation."

Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar had given notice of his intention to move the following in the event of the Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Sharp's amendment to the second proposition of the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta being carried:—Add to proposition II as amended the following words:—"The Syndicate with the approval of the Senate should by degrees a standard in accordance with which, the Principal and Professors of Colleges should examine candidates for entrance into them; and require the Principals to submit a list of the successful candidate admitted by them into their College. The Syndicate should, on behalf of the Senate, address a letter to Government, respectfully soliciting them to compensate the University for the pecuniary loss that the abolition of the Matriculation Examination will entail, by making an annual grant of about Rs. 30,000, or whatever the amount of the loss may be."

Mr. K. R. Godbole said that it seemed that the majority of students in their High Schools wanted to prepare for the Matriculation, which was looked upon and accepted at present as not only a college entrance examination, but also as an examination success in which would qualify young men to enter into ordinary walks of life. In fact, the Matriculation had a school leaving certificate value also in business circles, and so long as this certificate value of the Matriculation continued and the number preparing for the School Final Examination in their High Schools was comparatively small, the Matriculation would continue to be an important examination. The question now was who was to control the Matriculation Examination was it to be the Senate of this University, or our Arts College Professors. If the examination was handed over to the College Professors, the only way of securing a uniform standard would be for all the colleges to combine together and conduct a common examination, success in which would entitle a candidate to get into any college recognised by this University. The necessity of this common examination conducted by all our Arts Colleges had been well brought out by previous speakers, and he need not therefore say anything further about it. If each college was allowed to matriculate its own students, and to set up a standard of admission for itself, the result would be great injustice to Your student world, in the present state of education in this Presidency. The choice was therefore between the Senate of this University and a Committee of all their Arts College Professors as the organisers of the Matriculation Examinations. Under both agencies the examination would probably be equally unwieldy, and the other objections to the examination would apply similarly in both cases. In accepting the Agency, he would unhesitatingly entrust the examination to the united wisdom of a body like the University Senate composed of the Director of Public Instruction 40 Educational experts, and about 60 other well educated gentlemen selected from all parts of our Presidency. They had to bear in mind moreover, that the proceedings of the University Senate were liable to the general control of His Excellency the Governor in Council. The Senate would therefore be a much better body to organise and conduct the Matriculation Examination, than a conclave of Arts College Professors responsible to no one except themselves. They would now look to the several drawbacks and difficiencies that had been brought to notice in connection with the present Matriculation Examination. The first was its unwieldy character. He was afraid this would continue, so long as the School Final Examination organised by the Educational Department did not take its proper place, and attract to itself a larger proportion of the pupils trained in their High Schools. The difficulty of unwieldiness could be met by the University, by opening a larger number of centres, and erecting better pandals, etc. If necessary the examination could be held in every Zilla Town in each District, the principal educational authorities on the spot being entrusted with its local supervision. Given larger funds and better organisation the difficulty was not insurmountable. Calcutta and Madras Universities were managing their much more unwieldy Matriculations apparently without any difficulties. The next complaint was about unsuitable examiners setting up varying standards from year to year. Now this was an evil which applied to all securing Examinations, and it could surely be minimised and brought to narrow limits by their Syndicate. The majority of examiners might in future be appointed from the staffs of our colleges, instead of bringing in young inexperienced barristers, junior members of the Civil Service, etc. The third drawback was about the "unsuitability of the examination curriculum." Sir Pherozeshah and those who held the same view as he did, already recognise this, especially as regards the Science portion of the curriculum. The next proposition to be moved by Sir Pherozeshah contemplated the inviting of opinions on this subject from those who were likely to give valuable advice. After the receipt of these opinions, the question of "revision" of the Matriculation curriculum would, the speaker believed, be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report. The fourth great objection that was brought forward against the retention of the present University Matriculation was "that it dominated the course of instruction" in their High Schools, and did not give sufficient latitude in teaching, to head masters and teachers in the Secondary Schools. He had to observe in this connection, that no large school can be efficiently managed, without placing before it the final course and goal to which its classes had to work up. This was recognised by all managers of schools. What was wanted was the setting up of limits of studies within which a certain amount of variation might be permitted at the discretion of the school master. This could be attained if they provided in their revised Matriculation course of optional subjects, options of answering in Vernaculars or English, and for other similar changes. They had to consider moreover that the managers of their Secondary Schools were not in all instances very well qualified to exercise a wide discretion and latitude in the course of their final studies, if the same wide discretion was given to them. The handing over of the Matriculation to the Colleges again, would not remove the complaint under notice. The questions asked by a College at its Matriculation would exercise a dominating influence over the feeder schools of that college, in the same way as the Matriculation questions were exercising an influence over the Secondary Schools of the Presidency. He thought the Matriculation must continue in the hands of the University. He would vote in favour of Sir Pherozeshah's proposition.

A LEGAL POINT.

The Vice-Chancellor, at the outset, said that a suggestion had been made to him to allow only a certain period of time to speakers as the debate had already been too much protracted. He however could not accept the suggestion as he had made such restriction in the case of the previous speakers. He would however draw the attention of the speakers to the question.

Mr. D. C. [illegible] drew the attention of the Vice-Chancellor to the point of law raised by Mr. Chambal the other day and asked if, in the event of difficulty they could consider the question of Matriculation being handed over to heads of colleges.

The Vice-Chancellor thought the Senate quite competent to decide the question.

SOME AMUSING MISTAKES.

Principal Robertson of the Gujarat College continued the debate on Saturday, speaking: When I think of the score passed by

shedji Dalal on the opinions of some professors on the question before us, I rise with some trepidation to support the amendment of the Hon. Mr. Sharp I comfort myself, however, with the observation that if the opinions of professors who are of Mr. Sharp's way of thinking are of little value Mr. Dalal is bound in consistency to hold that the opinions of professor who support the motion are little worthy of serious consideration. Mr. Vice Chancellor, previous speakers have spoken of the evil effects of the Matriculation Examinations on schools. I desire to say a few words on products of that examination whom we find in our college classes. As in English teaches of some experience I have to say that at least 20 per cent, and probably 30 per cent of the candidates who have matriculated and joined colleges are unfit to be there. They cannot spell, they cannot write half a dozen sentences, however simple, that they are grammatically correct, they cannot punctuate, and they are ignorant of the meaning of common words. Their general knowledge is most deficient. It was just the other day that in a college essay one student answered me that the knights of old wore hamlets on their heads, another, that they rode on poniards; and a third, that the wives of the nobles were called their buttresses. (Laughter). It may seem to members of the Senate that ignorance of this kind is very exceptional; but it is for mere common than is generally supposed. I hold, and I have long held, that step should be taken to ensure the admission to our college classes of only such candidates as are capable of following the lostufer with ease.

Why is it that immature students find their way into our colleges, escaping the meshes of the Matriculation net. Undoubtedly it is due to the fact that the Matriculation Examination attempts to do too much Its proper function is to examine only those students who have a bona fide purpose of entering a University. Were it rigidly confined to this function there can be no doubt that the standard of examination could be raised, and that then only students sufficiently advanced to enter on a University career should join the colleges of the Presidency. But unfortunately it serves a two fold object. It is also a passport to service on the railways, in business office, in the subordinate grades of Government services. In attempting to serve both objects it fails to achieve success in both. In the opinion of many competent judges it is too stiff for what is required in aspirants for office clerkships. While on the other hand, it is much too easy for those who aspire to a College career. It is therefore manifest that the Senate must restore the Matriculation Examination its proper function and insist either that the School Final be accepted as a test of business proficiency or adopt other measures to achieve that purpose. It is because I believe that the professors of colleges are the best judges of the proficiency part of Matriculates that I support the proposal of the Hon. Mr. Sharp. In common with the overwhelming majority of the Senate I hold it to be undesirable that each college should hold its private entrance examination. I think however that Mr. Sharp is on the right lines in suggesting the institution of a joint service of college entrance examination and I am confident that the scheme will prove successful. It provides for the admission of only such students as will be fit for a college course. In a little unofficial adjourned meeting of the Senate last evening, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta very gleefully pointed out that at the present moment a large number of college professors examine in the Matriculation. Even though I were to grant this, the admission will not help him. Whether college professors examine or do not examine in the Matriculation, so long as the examiners have no powers to set such a paper as will eliminate those unfit for a University career, so long as the examiners are compelled to set papers such as serve the present two-fold object, the colleges will be overrun with immature students. A word on details I think that it is scarcely fair to try and damage the argument of the Hon. Mr. Sharp by introducing at this stage of the proceedings, as Mr. Dalal has done, a series of objections as to details. At present the Senate is engaged in discussing broad principles. Should the principle propose by Mr. Sharp be accepted details would be forthcoming in due time. To produce detailed proposals as present would be a waste of time, if the proposal is not to meet with the acceptance of the Senate. In this connection I may be permitted to say that it would be the duty of the Senate on a subsequent occasion to deal with such a case as that of a student who is uncertain as to whether he will proceed to the University or not. Surely a scheme sufficiently elastic to meet all just claims is not beyond the skill and experience of the Senate. For the present I would urge the Senate to consider only broad principles and to lay stress on the defects of the Matriculation examination. Dr. Bhandarkar speaks of the proposal of Mr Sharp as a step in the dark. I think it was a German poet who said: "However save us from the evil one and from metaphors." But I think unless we are prepared to take leaps in the dark now and then, we shall never make any progress whatever. In these canas I believe that Mr Sharp's motion does not in any real sense abolish the Matriculation Examination but rather restores it to its proper function that I so heartily support it this evening.

Mr. D. A. Khare said in favour of Sir Pherozeshah's proposition. He contended that if the student had deteriorated as suggested by Mr. Robertson it was not due to anything that was done either by the Syndicate or the examiners. It appeared to be due, as pointed out in the last report of the Educational Department, to the frequent changes in the staff of the schools and inadequate salaries to the teachers. Unless they secured really efficient teachers, the condition of secondary education could never be improved.

Mr. Shamsudin Sayed Mia Kadri said he fully endorsed the views of Mr. Robertson. It was perfectly reasonable that the colleges should have a right of making their own selection of students. There was no question that the Matriculation had proved to be far from satisfactory and many radical changes were needed. The effects of the Matriculation examination were far-reaching and he found from his past experience as an educational officer that it affected not only the secondary school, but also the primary schools.

Mr. D. A. Khare said, he would vote in favour of Sir Pherozeshah's motion. The question was: Would they gain anything by abolishing the examination? He thought they would gain nothing by abolishing it. The examination had been condemned by some as too unwieldy. But what guarantee was there that the students would not go in the same large number up for the college test that they did now in for the Matriculation? He thought the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp's amendment only proposed that the conduct of the examination should be transferred from the hands of the University to those of college professors. But this transfer of the control would not remove the defects complained of. These defects could not be removed unless they got better teachers for secondary schools, and unless they improved their prospects.

Mr. Syed Shamsuddin Syed Mian Kaderi said, he fully endorsed the remarks that had fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp and Mr. Robertson. He thought it was only proper that those who had to admit students to their colleges should have the right of selecting the students. If the colleges, instead of the University, were allowed to make their selections of students, greater latitude would be allowed to teachers of secondary schools in choosing their subjects. It had been said that the Matriculation Examination affected secondary education. But he would say that it affected not only secondary but also primary education, that was the very foundation of education. He would vote for the abolition of the examination.

THE NEED OF A CHANGE.

Dr. Stanley Reed next addressed the Senate. He said: It is with some reluctance that I venture to trespass on your patience, nor would I do so did this discussion concern details of the work of the University, with which so many here are eminently qualified to deal. But the subject matter or our discussion goes deep down into the roots of our educational system, and I find such extraordinary reluctance to understand the reasons of those who place the abolition of the Matriculation on its present basis in the forefront of their scheme of reform, that I would ask your consideration for a moment while I explain why I entirely support the motion of the Hon. Mr. Sharp.

We condemn the Matriculation examination as at present conducted, and ask the Senate with all the impressive voice we can command not lightly to reject this opportunity of handing it over to the Colleges, because it is an examination which has drifted right away from the purposes for which it was instituted, with consequences which make the right of entry to the University largely a matter of chance, and tie down our whole system of secondary education to totally unsuitable standards. The Matriculation Examination was instituted for the purpose of admitting students to the University, for the purpose of deciding whether a student is, or is not fit to enter upon the University courses. What are the actual facts? Out of 4,000 or 5,000 students who annually present themselves for the Matriculation 60 or 70 per cent. are ploughed. Of those who pass some 40 per cent. never proceed upon the University course we have been told a great deal of the forsunes of these who pass; we have heard nothing of the fate of the 60 or 70 per cent. who fail. Instead of being a University Entrance Examination, the Matriculation is now very largely a School Leaving Examination of an entirely unsuitable character. All the difficulties, all the eccentricities connected with the Matriculation arises from the dropsical proportions it has attained through this confusion of functions, and I would ask those who criticise suggestions from outside as impinging upon the independance of the University to consider, in the light of the conclusions of its own Committee which are before us, how this University has discharged its very limited responsibility as an examining body Reference has also been made to the scholarship of the gentlemen whose advice was sought by Excellency the Chancellor. Will, both these gentlemen had distinguished careers; one at least has kept closely in touch with modern developments in University and secondary education; and there are few people more competent to advise this University than the Hon. Mr. Jenkins, and there is no better friend of education in this Presidency, Dr. Bhandarkar says if we want to abolish the Matriculation, why not abolish all examinations. Incidentally I may remark that Dr. Bhandarkar unconsciously ranged himself on the side of the most eminent educationists of Europe. But we do not propose to abolish the Matriculation; we are not the iconoclasts but the preservers we propose to conserve the Matriculation and restore it to its true functions as a University Entrance Examination, by entrusting it to the Colleges, leaving a suitable school final examination to be instituted in its stead. Mr. Khare says that we must first improve the High Schools. It is not an astonishing thing that whenever any educational reform is discussed in this University someone goes up and says it cannot be done until something else is done? We all want to see the High Schools vastly improved but has not Mr. Velinkar told us that their progress is cramped by the incubus of the Matriculation? All the discussion about improving the Matriculation, both in the subjects for examination and in the method of examination, touches only the fringe of the question. It is beyond the power of any educationists, however eminent, to make the Matriculation a scientific examination as long as it is dangled before the people of this Presidency as a glorified school-leaving examination because of the fundamental difference in principle between a University Entrance Examination—an examination that is to decide whether the student is fit to enser upon the University courses and a school leaving examination—an examination to test whether the scholar has completed his studies in certain definite courses, complete in themselves, and fitting him to take a certain place in the community. This usurpation of the functions of a School Leaving Examination hanks like a blight on our whole system of secondary education stifling originality and progress, tying it down to an irrational and inaubstantial ideal, discouraging the best High Schools in their searen for elasticity, sncouraging inferior schools in the pleaid fatalism that their failures are auainuable not,so their own shortcomings, but to the erratic incidence of the examination. It is responsible for almost all the defects in the examination, of which we have heard such bitter complaint. We hear much of the example of other countries: in England, where there has been a great spurt in secondary education, it is being increasingly recognised that a University career is useful and possible to only a small number of boys, and that the rest should not be handicapped by being compelled to go through a mill designed for grinding out budding undergaduates. Mr. Vice Chancellor, I find that the immense weight of educational opinion in this Presidency is in favour of handing the College entrance examination over to the colleges. Educationists from the Punjab and Bengal tell me that they are only awaiting the lead from Bombay to take the same course. Ultimately this course must be adopted: it is only a question whether the University will seize the opportunity which now presents itself to them, or will take this step a few or six years hence, when it will produce still greater dislocation. In commending the Hon. Mr. Sharp's proposition to the approval of the Senate I would add only one word. The Hon. Mr. Gokhale and the Rev. Dr. Mackichan said that an excessive importance had been attached to this discussion. To that suggestion I emphatically demur. It is an argument that would be scorned in every other University Senate in the world. Recent experience in Great Britain showed me that educationists of all classes approach the consideration of educational questions with almost a passionate sense of responsibility. This applies not only to the newer universities and the newer secondary schools: but to the most ancient seats of learning and even the venerable university of Oxford is riven to its foundations by the desire to bring its organisation and teaching abreast of the changed condition of modern life. Whether they vote for this proposition or not. I would ask the Fellows of the University to believe that their votes upon this and the other questions which will come before the Senate, going to the root of our University course, cannot be lightly considered without irreparable harm to the great responsibilities which we hold in trust for the next generation of Indian scholars.

Mr. Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan said that he differed from the views of the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, when he attributed all the defects of higher and secondary education to the Matriculation Examination, and from Mr. Velinker when he said that this examination presented a solid barrier to all advancement of education. There were a hundred and sixty-four principals of high schools in the Presidency. One of these might want to teach physics, another astronomy and so on. If that happened—and it was sure to happen if they had no Matriculation Examination to settle the course of secondary education—where would they be? Mr. Velinker had asked them to deliver them from the tyranny of the Matriculation Examination, but he (the Speaker) thought that by abolishing that examination they would be raising up a hundred and sixty-four tyrants instead. The Senate should remember that if they transferred the conduct of this examination to college Professors the Syndicate would have no control over the course of secondary education. Coming to Mr. Dastur's minute of dissent, the speaker said he would strongly protest against the phrase which Mr. Dastur had applied to the products of this University. He like many of them present there was a product of this University and he strongly resented the slur cast against them in Mr. Dastur's minute.

Col. Dimmock said that there was a consensus of opinion even by those who upheld it that the Matric was defective and those responsible for medical education were of opinion that the Previous did not answer the purpose as a higher standard of general education for medicine. There was one thing to be considered and that was the encouragement of the study during school life of such subject as Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology, and these studies ought to be carried on to the Previous so as to facilitate the passing of the preliminary scientific examination. In the year 1905 he had expressed an opinion in various quarters that it would be an excellent thing if some improvement in medical degrees could be brought about in all the great Indian Universities. The great obstacle to such a scheme was the variation in the general educational requirements at the different universities. At that time they had been passing their M. B. schemes with the Previous as the standard. The Calcutta University had the F. A. as their standard and Madras the B. A. The Matriculation was now the standard of Calcutta Medical Course. At this time too possible accommodation of the Grant Medical College was closely scrutinised and a limit fixed to the number of admissions. He agreed with the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp about the secondary schools, but it was the schoolmaster that was to be reformed, he was not the reformer. Outside influences, he said, must bring about this reformation and they were now at work. As regards the alternative of the Matric, colleges would have an entrance examination of their own and until the intermediate was reached, the University would have nothing to do with the admission of its under-graduates. He therefore did not consider this a favourable alternative. He did not see how they should benefit by simply handing this fulcrum of their whole University system over to the Colleges. He concluded by saying that it was too one-sided an arrangement.

Mr. Bhardo was of opinion that not only the schools needed reform but there was very great room for improvement in the colleges also. He was in favour of retaining the examination.

Shams-ul Ulma J.J Modv, who did not look at the question from a mercenary point of view, supported Sir Pherozeshaw's proposition.

Sir Pherozeshaw was then called upon to reply. He said that he compared this debate of abolishing the Matriculation with an imaginary debate of abolishing the institution of Matrimony. If a proposition of abolishing matrimony were brought in Senate of that institution and all the reasons, viz the defects and disadvantages, were urged or, to quote the words of Mr. Aiyar, some variety were demanded, he asked whether the Senators would abolish matrimony. Such were the arguments, he said advanced on the present occasion for the abolition of the Matric. He was emphatically of opinion that they should retain this examination which would serve a very useful purpose in future. He then referred to an article appearing in an issue of the "Times of India" of 1891 and said that he cited the Editor of the "Times" of 1891 against the Editor of the "Times" of the present day. After replying to the various arguments urged by Principal Robertson and Dr. Reid in support of the amendment he came to the question of examiners and remarked that excepting the vernaculars, for which they could find no professors in colleges, out of twenty examiners appointed for different subjects, seventeen were professors. Much had been said, he observed, by appointing a journalist as an examiner, but he had been proposed in the Syndicate by the Rev Dr. Mackichan and supported by Principal Covernton.

Dr. Mackichan: I did not propose him because he was a journalist, but because he was a graduate of two Universities.

Sir Pherozeshaw continuing said that Mr. Donald, who was appointed examiner, was not a brieflees barrister and he was appointed, because he was known to be one of the most linguistic scholars.

In conclusion, he asked the members of the Senate to carefully weigh all the arguments placed before them.

The proposition and amendment were then put to the vote; forty-seven voted in favour of the proposition and against the amendment, while seventeen voted against the proposition and in favour of the amendment.

The Vice-Chancellor then declared the proposition carried amid applause.

The Senate was then adjourned till 6 p. m. on Saturday next.

A SEDITIOUS DRAMA OF THE DECCAN.

A correspondent writes to the "Times":—It is well known that in no part of India, not even in Bengal, is hostility to British rule more widespread or bitter than in the Deccan—a term covering the Marathi-speaking districts both of the Bombay Presidency and the Central Provinces. The methods of propagation are numerous. The constant stream of poisonous matter poured into young minds through the vernacular Press is supplemented by songs at religious festivals, by the teaching of schoolmasters, and by the drama. A most pernicious influence his been exerted by a play acted all over the Deccan, as well as in Bombay city, to crowded houses. The author, Mr. Khadilkar, was formerly the sub-editor and is now the editor of Mr. Tilak's paper, the "Kesari." He has written several plays, and in all of them may be found sneers at and deprecation of British rule, but in "Kichaka-vadd," or "The Killing of Kichaka," he has surpassed himself.

THE PLOT OF "KICHAKA-VADD."

Founded upon the Mahabharata, "The Killing of Kichaka" seems at first sight a purely classical drama. It will be remembered by Oriental students that Duryodhan, jealous of his cousin Yudhistira, Emperor of Hastinapura and the eldest of the five Pandava brothers, induced him to play at dice with a Court gambler called Sakuni. To him the infatuated monarch lost his wealth, his kingdom, his brothers and his brothers' dominions, lastly that of Draupadi, the wife of all the brothers. Eventually, at the intercession of Duryodhan's father, it was agree that the Emperor, in full settlement of his losses, should with his brothers and Draupadi abandon Hastinapura to Duryodhan for 13 years. Of these 12 were to be spent in the forest and one in disguise in some distant city. Should, however, the disguise of any be penetrated, all would be obliged to pass a further 12 years in the forest. When the 13 years had expired, the brothers fixed on Viratnagar, the capital of Virata, King of the Matyas, in which to spend their year of concealment. Yudhistira took the name of Kankbhat, a professional dicer, and Bbima that of Ballava, a professional cook. Under their pseudonyms all five brothers obtained posts in the King's service, while Draupadi, styling herself a "sairandhri," or tire-woman, entered the service of the Queen Sudeshna. Before the year of concealment ended Kichaka, the brother of Queen Sudeshna and commander-in-chief of the Malya forces, returned from a visit to Duryodhan at Hastinapura. Duryodhan had given him as presents Yudhistira's regalia and Draupadi's jewels, and Kichaka boasted that, as Duryodhan's friend, he would one after the other kill the five Pandavas in single combat and then wed their queen. While telling King Virata's Court of his reception, his eye fell on Draupadi, and learning that she was a "sairandhri" and being struck with her beauty, he formally requested the King Virata that she might be sent to his harem. The King consenting, Yudhistira was faced with the dilemma of suffering his queen's dishonour or of revealing his identity. Eventually his brother Bhima solved the difficulty by secretly killing Kichaka.

It is out of this story that Mr. Khadilkar has sought for the materials of his play. It opens with the return of Kichaka to Viratnagar and his passion for the beautiful "sairandhri." The latter seeks in turn the protection of the King and his queen, and of Kichaka's wife Ratnaprabha; but Kichaka, who as commander-in-chief and on account of the number of his followers is all-powerful in Malya, becomes daily more insistent. He reminds the King of his past exploits, and threatens to leave his service, taking his followers with him. Finally, Virata is driven to make a feeble compromise. He will not himself hand over the "sairandhri" to Kichaka, but he will have her sent to a temple of Bairoba outside the town, washing his hands of all responsibility as to subsequent events. All this time the rescue of Draupadi has been repeatedly discussed between Yudhistira and his brother Bhima. The former is all for mild methods, feeling sure that justice will ultimately prevail. The mighty Bhima wishes to strangle Kichaka regardless of consequences. At last Bhima and Draupadi together extract from him a most reluctant permission. Bhima goes secretly to the Bairoba temple, and removing from its stand the god's idol, he takes its place. So hidden, he is present when Draupadi, abandoned by the King's guards, is seized upon by Kichaka. In vain Draupadi appeals to the latter for mercy. He laughs alike at tears and menaces and is about to carry her off in triumph when the god Bairoba is seen to rise from his pedestal. It is Bhima. He seizes the terrified Kichaka, nurls him to the floor, and strangles him at Draupadi's feet.

ITS ALLEGORICAL MEANING.

These things are an allegory. Although his name is nowhere uttered on the stage or mentioned in the printed play, every one in the theatre knows that Kichaka is really intended to be Lord Curzon, that Draupadi is India, and that Yudhistira is the Moderate and Bhima the Extremist Party. Every now and again unmistakable clues are provided. The question, indeed admits of no doubt, for since the play first appeared in 1907 the whole Deccan has been blazoning forth the identity of the characters. Once they have been recognized, the inner meaning of the play becomes clear. A week Government at home, represented by King Virata, has given the Viceroy a free hand. He has made use of it to insult and humiliate India. Of her two champions the Moderates advocate gentle—that is, constitutional—measures. The Extremists, out of deference to the older party, agree, although satisfied of the ineffectiveness of this course. Waiting until this has been demonstrated, they adopt violent methods, and everything becomes easy. The oppressor is disposed of without difficulty. His followers—namely, the Anglo-Indians—are, as it is prophesied in the play and as narrated in the Mahabharata, massacred with equal ease. And Extremists boast that, having freed their country, they will be able to defend it against all invaders, thus averting the calamities which according to Lord Morley, would overtake India on the disappearance of the British.

It may be said that all this is mere fooling. But no Englishman who has seen the play acted would agree. All his life he will remember the tense, scowling faces of the men as they watch Kichaka's outrageous acts, the glistening eyes of the Brahmin ladies as they listen to Draupadi's entreaties, their snorts of Yudhistira's tameness, their admiration of Bhima's passionate protests, and the deep note of satisfaction which approves his slaughter of the tyrant. It will be asked why the authorities do not interfere. The answer is that they have not the power to deal with the poison effectively. A prosecution in the ordinary Courts would fail. To stop the play by the police would only multiply a thousandfold the sale of the printed version. The law does not permit the summary prohibition of the sale of any book, and we know how reluctant Whitehall is to give effective powers in respect to all forms of seditious literature. And thus it is that there goes on uncheeked the production of a play abounding in every form of incitement to an emotional audience. Nor are signs lacking that the teaching of the play is bearing fruit. Within two years of its first appearance, and in the same Presidency, an attempt is made to assassinate Kichaka's successor, Lord Minto. And it is in a native theatre which has seen "Kichaka-vadd" acted that Mr. Jackson is murdered. Surely these facts should convince the authorities at home that a theory evolved in the West may not fit in with the facts of the East, and that it is more important to protect the lives of the officials than toen neister tgf.red licence to Extremist publicist

BOMBAY HUNT.

The Bombay hounds put up another good run yesterday from the appointment at Paris. So overgrown with suburban residences has this village now grown that several sportsmen from Bombay failed to find the old meeting place and apparently went on towards Irla. Quite a big field had assembled to enjoy the morning's sport, but the ground seemed very dry and hardly favourable for hound work. When is this spell of April weather going to stop? Moving off down the familiar lane a jackal was roused from some bushes to the left of the cart-tract and hounds rushed him away over the paddy fields and rough ground beyond towards Chuakla. This well known hill with its many cactus hedges was crossed at a smart pace and emerging into the Bomanwadi Valley after some pleasant fencing, hounds could be seen racing across the hounds in full cry. The jackal, however, turned out to be a tricky customer and the pack had their work cut out to keep to his course. Leaving the small village on the other side of the valley lefthanded he led the way across the pipe and rocky nullah to the tank near the Marole cart-track where he was viewed doubling away to the left towards the Andheri Road. He did not attempt the crossing of this highway at once but bore away right again and subsequently instead of crossing it at right angels, ran up it for some distance in the direction of the Sions Bridge. Before reaching the back water he turned off and piloted. The field over a little of the country which was the scene of exciting point to point races years ago, including the wall still known as Jack Symons wall in memory of the organiser of the meetings, crossing the backwater at a rocky ford scent seemed to improve considerably and hounds slipped away very quickly through a kind of rocky quarry, over the Vahar pipe and road, and down into the Powai valley. This increase of pace had been so sudden that it was only a very small percentage of the field that were with hounds during undoubtedly the best part of the run and for the majority of followers it was a stern chase until hounds were launched of their quarry on the big range of hills. A number of sportsmen followed the pack up the first hill as it seemed very likely they would be able to witness a kill on the summit on which the jackal was viewed; but he managed to get down into the valley and cross to the big hill up which it is impossible to follow. Hounds persistently worked along the wind swept ridges of the range of hills but ultimately had to be called off without having been able to accomplish their object.

The run had been most enjoyable with good hunting and plenty of fencing; it was rather interesting, if a little disconcerting, to witness a riderless horse galloping at the head of the field during a large portion of the morning and it is hoped he returned safely to his unfortunate owner.

Hounds will meet to-morrow at Irla (Parla Station) at daybreak.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RACQUET TOURNAMENT.

OPEN SINGLES.

Capt. T. H. Greig vs. P. M. D. Sanderson, and Capt. H. C. Richmond vs. R. D. England.

OPEN DOUBLES.

Capt. T. H. Greig and R. D. England vs. P. M. D. Sanderson and Capt. H. C. Richmond.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS DOUBLES.

CHARTERHOUSE.—R. D. England and Eton vs. Rugby L. Blent and Capt. D. Thomas.

ETON.—Capt. H. C. Richmond and M. N. Hogg vs. Molren, P. M. D. Sanderson and B. C. Reade.

Owing to insufficient entries the Handicap events will not be played.

MARKED SINGLES.

1 Dinshaw	(Lahore)	a bye
2 Majeed	(Peshawar)	"
3 Padamji	(Poona)	"
4 Sarverkhan	(Peshawar)	1st round
5 Jehangir	(Jodhpur)	a b c
6 Jamseji	(Bombay)	"
7 Manockji	(Bangalore)	"
8 Hormasji	(Bombay)	"
9 Manockji	(Mhow)	"

The dates of the various events will be published the day before in this paper.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

A large gathering of spectators witnessed a very good game of football between the Glousster's band and S.S. "Oceania." The forwards on both sides showed good combination. The centre forward of the band made several good runs but was stopped by the "Oceania" left back. After twenty-five minutes play the Band opened the score through Phillips. The "Oceania" centre forward made a run through and shot for goal, which Williams the Band's right back stopped with his hands the "Oceania" was awarded a penalty which was taken by Crookerell, Billett the band's goal-keeper brought off a grand save by putting it over the cross-bar. The "Oceania" deserved to have make a draw at the call of time the Band lead by 1 goal to nil.

A return match will be played on the Cooperage to-day. Kick off at 5. p. m. sharp.

MR. POLAK will deliver a public lecture on Tuesday in the Bradlaugh Hall, Lahore, on the position of Indians in South Africa. Sir David Masson will preside. The meeting is convened by Sir P. C. Chatterjee, the Hon'ble Mohamad Shafi, the Hon'ble Shadilal Harkishenlal, Mr. Rambhoy Dutt Choudhari, Mr. Abdul Quadir and Mr. Abdul Aziz. Mr. Polak will also visit Amritsar and Ferozepore and will reach Delhi on the 10th.

MR. H. O. BLAISDELL, of New York, has made a world's record for one hour's copying on a typewriter, having written 6,184 words in the sixty minutes, which is at the rate of 103 words a minute. The previous record was held by Miss Rose L. Fritz, of New York, who displayed her prowess recently in London. Miss Fritz's top speed was ninety-five words a minute. Mr. Blaisdell's championship title was won before the Missouri Valley Commercial Teachers' Convention, at St. Joseph, Missouri.

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SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

Eighth Extra Meeting.

MOST interesting sports were provided on the Turf on Saturday and for an extra meeting the entries were particularly good. The big meeting commencing next Wednesday most of the stables that were away have returned and entries on Saturday's Card showed that the events would be very keenly contested. On such a day, of course, the bookies had a good time of it and punters were at a loss to spot the favourite. The public have now learnt to take advantage of the totalizator. When it was not possible to obtain prices for places and some cases for the win the machine declared very substantial dividends.

The events for English and Walers were both conspicuous by evenly matched entries and the fancy of the punters could not be unanimous. The one mile February Plate ended in a very hard struggle and though Master Theo was the hot favourite running well a head of others with Refresher neck to neck he failed to keep up after the bend and Sham Fight rushed up. The verdict from the judges box was a dead-heat. Refresher and Sham Fight dividing the honour between them.

In the second race for the big horses Chivalry was fancied by all and he deserved to be on his form displayed in a short race Fizz who had shewn good form in Calcutta was left out of mind and ran with odds of twos and twelves against him. Ames landed him very cleverly home and snatched victory out of Evans on Chivalry.

The Dealers' Selling Plate divided was an upset for the punters. The favourite Dignum disappointed his backers and Evans on Bombay scored the first victory of the day. In the second division of the same plate Mujeed on Kafoor won easily. Kafoor looked to be in very good form and soon ever took Rush Cutter and Dohan the latter did his list but could not beat Kafoer.

Bandora Plate was another upset, Mujeed on Hoodaib rushed through on the straight and left Goldman and Dilavar behind.

The Novice Plate, a one mile race for Maiden Arabs was won by Evans on Shawcutt, Gwalior, the favourite being left second by four lengths.

The details of the day's racing are as follows:—

DEALERS' SELLING PLATE.—1 half mile.

Mr. Ahmed Hazemy's Bombay 8st 8lbs...Evans	1
Mr. R S Forage's Bandi Dick 8st 5lbs.....Manley	2
Mr K S Vijaysinhji's Kaneen 7st 10lbs...Heeroo	3
Mr. Fabad bin Nusser's Excellent 8st 5lbs..Mujeed	4

ALSO RAN:—Zarood 8st 5lbs Yusuff; Dignum 7st 10lbs A Hoyt.

BETTING: 2 to 1 against Dignum; 3 to 1 against Bombay; 6 to 1 against Bandy Dick and Zarood.

The totalizator paid Rs. 39 for the winner and Rs. 21 and Rs. 35 for the places.

THE RACE:—Dignum was left, badly Bombay leading, out from Excellent. Wearing the bend Bandy Dick; and Zarood closed up, but Bombay stayed out easily by a length, two and a half lengths and a length between 3rd and fourth.

Time:—55 1-5 secs.

DEALERS' SELLING PLATE:—2 half miles.

Mr Newton's Kafoor 8st 5lbs.....Mujeed	1
Mr Ahmed Deeb's Dohan 7st 11b (car 7st 5lbs) Yussuff	2
Mr S A Wahed's Serjeant 7st 13lbs (car 8st) Barrett	3
Mr Sayed Mustafa Bir's Rushcutter 7st 4lbs Brown	4

ALSO RAN:—Prince Foote, 8st 3lbs, A Hoyt; Meriarty, 8st 3lbs, Native; Alexander 8st 3lbs Native; Mejwell 8st 2lbs Whalley; Takte Sulemaa 8st 2lbs Drew, Nowarroz, 7st 4lbs A Ferguson.

BETTING:—Evens Kafoor; 6 to 1 Sergeant and Rushcutter; 7 to 1 Nowarroz; 8 to 1 Prince Foote.

The Dividend of the totalizator for the winner was Rs. 26-8 and the places Rs. 15, Rs. 68 and Rs. 22-8 respectively.

THE RACE:—Rushcutter led out from Dohan and Kafoor, after a furlong Kafoer went to the front from Sergeant, Dohan and Nowroze, the leader maintaining his position to the finish winning by a length and a half, a neck and a length and a half separating the third and the fourth.

Time:—56 secs.

THE ANDHERI PLATE:—6 furlongs.

Mr. Newton's Sheriff 7st 3lbs, (carried 7st 4lbs) Mujeed	1
Mr Heath's Zari 8st 8lbs.....Barrett	2
Mr A M Saif's Defence 7st 13lbs.....Whalley	3
Mr M Gouldass' Sir Jamal 8st.....A Hoyt	4

ALSO RAN.—Good Morning 8st 13lbs, Ames; Hishan 8st 7lbs, Evans; Sharar 8st 11b, Brown; Disfigure 7st 7lbs, (carried 7st 9lbs) Drew; Selection 7st 6lbs, Yussuff; Duncan 7st 2lbs Native.

BETTING.—3 to 1 against Hishan and Sharar; 7 to 2 Zari; 5 to 1 Sir Jamal; 8 to 1 Sheriff.

The Machine paid Rs. 100 for the winner and Rs. 33, 27-8 and 23 for places respectively.

THE RACE.—From a good start Sheriff led Sharar and Zari, the latter coming into second place at half way. Soon afterwards Sir Jamal came up to them, but could do nothing Sham fight making a good finish Half, Hall, Neck.

Time.—1min. 22-5 secs.

THE FEBRUARY PLATE.—About one mile.

Mr R H Ganagan's Sham Fight 9st 7lbs...Barrett	1
Mr R S's Oakton 8st 7lbs .....Brown	2
Mr M Gouldas's Refresher 8st 3lbs.....A Hoyt	3
Mr W Hamford's Master Theo 9st 12lbs. Whalley	4

ALSO RAN.—Mafeeta 7st Melsom; Rosewater 7st 9lbs A Ferguson.

BETTING.—7 to 4 against Refresher, 3 to 1 Oakton and Master Theo, 8 to 1 Rosewater; tens the rest.

The totalizator paid Rs. 49 and 27 on the winner being a dead heat and Rs. 47 and 23 for places.

THE RACE.—Master Theoled out from Oakton and Refresher, but after a furlong Refresher and Rosewater passed Oakton. The first two ran neck to neck Sham Fight and Oakton came up and, after a desperate race home, deadheated, half a length ahead of Refresher Master Theo a length and a quarter away.

Time:—1 min. 44 sec.

A NOVICE PLATE.—About one mile.

Mr. Newton's Shawcutt, 8st 9lbs.....Evans	1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Swallor, 8st 12lbs.....Southall	2
Mr. D. Runchordass's Well Done, 8st 9lbs Whalley	3
Mr. Newton's Sandid 8st .....Mujeed	4

RAN:—Desert King 8st 12lbs Ames, Hurr 8st 9lbs Manley. Generous 8st 9lbs Yussuff, Aziz, 8st 4lbs Native, Market, 8st 7lbs Native, The Monarch 8st 9lbs Charters; The Pilgrim (late King Emperor) 8st Heeroo; Brukat, 8st Barrett; Vibrona 8st Brown; Yasameen 7st 8lbs; A Furguson.

BETTING:—Evens Shawcutt; 5 to 1 Swallor and Sandid; 7 to 1 Well Done.

The massive dividends were Rs. 24 for winner and Rs. 15, 16-8, and 20 8 for places.

THE RACE:—Yasameen led out from Desert King and the Monarch the last two changing places later in front of Shawcutt. Nearing the half-mile Shawcutt ran up and won by four lengths, three quarters, half.

Time.—1min 54secs.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr. C R. Whittingnam's Fizz 9st 12lbs.....Ames	1
Mr. G. K.'s Chivalry, 8st 5lbs.....Evans	2
Mr. M. Gooculdass's Lord Carlyon, 8st 10lbs Hoyt	3

Mr. Vincen Clifford's Pinsher, 7st 12lbs Manley 4

ALSO RAN.—Vancouver, 8st 5lbs Whalley; Posco 8st 5lbs Brown.

BETTING.—2 to 1 on Chivalry; 3 to 1 against Posco; 6 to 1 Lord Carlyon, 10 to 1 the rest.

The machine dividends living Rs. 121-8 for the winner and Rs. 40 and Rs. 14-8 for places respectively.

The Race.—Chivalry led out followed by Lord Carlyon and Posco, establishing a lead of four lengths. Fizz came up and putting in a fast run down the straight, won by a length and a quarter, a length and a half.

Time.—1 min 14secs.

THE BANDORA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Syed Rashid's Hoodaib 8st 8lbs.....Mujeed	1
Mr Habi Mahd Mahomed's Dil Ver 8st 5lb Jusuff	2
Mr G K's Goldman 9st.....Evans	3
Mr A Mahomed's Injabukh 7st 13lbs.....Brown	4

ALSO RAN.—Grey Morn II, 9st Hazza; Ebrahim Pasha, 8st 9lbs Native, Thuvil 8st 11lbs A Hoyt; Steel 8st 8lbs Southall, Minocher, 8st 8lbs Heeroo Halaibeg 8st 3lbs Native; Hummond 8st 8lbs Drew; Prinsless, 8st 5lbs Ames; Solitaire 8st 5lbs Barrett Gibraltar 8st 2lbs Enl; Muslim, 7st 12lbs Whalley; Regiment 7st 4lbs, A Ferguson; Waterloo.

BETTING.—3 to 1 against Steel; 5 to 1 Regiment 6 to 1 Waterloo 7 to 1 Hoodaib and Injabukh; 8 to 1 Thuvil.

The totalizator paid Rs. 133 for the winner and Rs. 38-8, Rs. 62-8 and Rs. 42 for places.

THE RACE.—Muslim led out closely followed by Injabukh, Goldman, Waterloo, Regiment, and Dilaver. At the half-mile Goldman, Regiment and Dilaver closed up to the leader. Goldman then went to the front but at the bend was passed by Dilaver, but Heedaib came through on the rails and after a good race won by a length, half a length, a length and a half.

Time—1 min 33 secs.

CALCUTTA RACES.

Fifth Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 5

BOMBAY AND SEDITION.

The sequel of the Nasik Outrage is seriously disturbing the most placid and philosophical inhabitants of this presidency. After its perpetration I ventured to assert that the police would find practically the whole of the Maharashtra tainted with sedition concealing, nay, harbouring, an anarchist conspiracy of the most formidable dimensions. It was by no means a wild flight of imagination. Day after day we hear of arrests at Poona. Lonauli and other Maharatta towns, and discoveries of large stores of arms, ammunition and ingredients for the manufacture of bombs. It is patent that the conspiracy was a long time preparing; the idea is gaining ground that the anarchic movement was simultaneous in Bombay and Bengal, and there seems to be no possible doubt but that both forces have all along been acting in concert. Whether anarchism has taken a firm root in the Punjab and Madras it is not possible to say, but there is plenty of evidence that these fields have not been neglected by active propagandists directed and financed from Europe. The greatest puzzle to the onlooker has been the source of supply of arms and ammunition. It is true that before the discovery of the Manicktolla garden plot the administration of the Arms Act was extremely lax. Any bundare in Balsette could possess himself of a gun and cartridges without a license and without difficulty.

There were shops in Bhendy Bazar, Chuckla, and Abdul Rahman Street, not to mention the mean streets of Nagpada, at which weapons of the most up-to-date patterns could be purchased with impunity. After the scare however, the police grew more vigilant and it soon became a risky thing for any native to negotiate the purchase of arms unless provided with a proper license not easy to secure. Yet from the discoveries made during the past few weeks by Mr. Gaider and his assistants it is obvious that the anarchists had sources of supply which had escaped the vigilance of the police.

On Friday last we were let into the secret in a startling manner. A Madrassee, named C. R. Rao, arrived from Europe by the Messageries steamer "Sydney." Something in his manner led a smart Preventive Officer to suspect him to be a fishy customer. His luggage was accordingly more thoroughly overhauled than would have been the case if he had succeeded in passing himself off as an extremely respectable person. One of his trunks had a false bottom in which were artfully concealed a Browning pistol, some cartridges and much seditious literature. He was promptly haled before the Magistrate, Mr. Dracup who, with commendable promptitude, convicted and sentenced him to 2½ year's rigorous imprisonment. "Inahbasa" There is nothing so effective in the struggle with sedition as a short shrift. Our Madrassee friend, it appears, had been a Sanitary Inspector in the employment of the Madras Municipality, and proceeded to Europe to qualify for a higher post in his profession. Whether this was merely a blind and he had been anarchically inoculated before leaving India, I know not. We have been told nothing of what transpired during the three hours he was under trial, and nobody resents the reticence. But that is not the point. He had been nearly successful in smuggling a dangerous weapon and the general belief is that scores of Indians returning to India from Europe and America have succeeded where he failed. If we accept this theory it will account for much that has hitherto been mysterious in the armament of Indian anarchism.

I will not presume to quarrel with the general opinion, but granting that Indian voyagers from abroad have succeeded in smuggling arms and ammunition, it only goes a small way to explain the hordes the police have unearthed in Poona and elsewhere. A long residence in the Nizam's Dominions showed me the danger to the neighbouring British territory of the free possession and use of arms by all and sundry Hyderabadees. The retainers of the hundred and one Nawabs are armed to the teeth and to attempt to disarm them would probably provoke a revolution. It must not be forgotten that the plot which culminated in the assassination of the Collector of Nasik was hatched at Aurungabad, a city in the Hyderabad State, where the supply of arms was plentiful. To smuggle a Browning pistol across the frontier offered no difficulty to a man clothed in the voluminous folds of dhoti, chudder, and puggree; besides the frontier is not patrolled, the only police officers to be met with being at the railway stations. Armed dacoity is a daily occurence in the Nizam's Dominion, and when pursued the dacoits find a safe refuge across the border. It is my firm opinion that one source of supply on which the anarchists could always depend, is the Hyderabad State, and I have reason to know that it is shared by the police. We see from the letter of H. H. the Nizam in reply to Lord Minto's invitation for co-operation in dealing with sedition, that he takes a very sane view of things and is for strong measures. It would be an earnest of his good will if he would take measures to suppress the traffic in arms which is an ever-present danger to the peace of the country. Weapons of considerable precision are manufactured in Hyderabad and these are ever available when imports from Europe run short. That there are more guns and pistols and cartridges and powder in India than were ever entered in the Customs returns nobody who knows anything about the business will deny. Not many years ago I myself was accosted by a foreign sailor, who offered to sell me a heavy revolver of German make and one hundred cartridges for five rupees. In course of conversation he told me that he had a dozen more of the same type, and would have no difficulty in getting rid of them before leaving port. I told my experience to a police friend, who did not discredit the man's statement, but said it was extremely difficult for him or any other police officers for obvious reasons to put a stop to such smuggling. That was in the piping days of peace when the demand for arms for a tinpot revolution did not exist. I am inclined to think that when the anarchists were preparing for their big "coup," the trade of the cargo importer must have received a great impetus. Whether it flourishes to any great extent at the present moment, it is for the Police and the Preventive Service to say, but Friday's incident proves that smuggling arms is not attended by those risks which have long had a place in the popular imagination.

Lord Minto's speech at the opening of the reformed Imperial Legislative Council would have been better received in this presidency if it had been made before the attempt on his own life at Ahmedabad, the Nasik outrage, and I may add the murder of Inspector Shams-ul-Alam in the Calcutta High Court. We are now all agreed that the bold declaration. "We can no longer tolerate the preaching of a revolutionary press; we are determined to bridle literary license—should have been made and acted upon at least two years ago. There is a tendency in some quarters, where the worship of the shining sun is most pronounced, to attribute the inaction of the Government of India to the obstructive action of the Secretary of State. This strikes me as a particularly mean and gratuitous spite against Lord Morley, simply because he is a Radical. In his speech Lord Minto said deliberately that he and he alone was responsible for the initiation of the Reforms. Lord Morley allowed him a free hand in the matter, showing a flattering confidence in his judgment and statesmanship. It is impossible to believe after this that the Secretary of State would have obstructed the Viceroy in taking any measure which he and the Government of India deemed necessary to secure the peaceful and efficient administration of the country.

The fact of the matter is that neither Lord Minto nor any member of his Executive Council realised the power and influence of the seditious vernacular press. Why the Government of India should have been so blind is impossible to explain. They surely did not believe for a moment that the pompous platitudes of the Anglo-Indian and Parsee dailies of the capital were read by the pleaders and students of the Deccan, and represented the trend of Maharatta opinion in that dangerous region. As well declare that the leaders of "The Times" were the favourite literature in the cotages on the Irish hillsides during the Land League agitation. "Mutatis mutandis" the same remarks apply to Bengal. The Viceroy and his Councillors were lulled into a false security by the assurance of journalists and publicists whom they would like to believe, that nobody minded what the "furious and scurrilous rags" said. If they had mixed more among the people, or trusted the officers who did, they would have recognised that the journalism of extremism and sedition was the daily food of gangs of hotheaded and immature students, whose imagination was fired by the prospect of the overthrow of the British power and independence. The cult of Sivaji, so sedulously propagated by the vernacular journals more than five years ago, should have been an eye opener, but it was pooh-poohed, and we are face to face, with the consequence.—"Capital."

BY THE WAY.

NERO.

Lord Rosebery made a witty speech to the Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society. We are afraid, however, that the very serious people, who cannot appreciate his delightful frivolity, will charge him with fiddling while the country is on fire. For ourselves, we think a little harmless banter does much more good than harm at a crisis. It provides a little breathing space, and restores to some folks that sense of perspective which is liable to disastrous disarrangement during a general election. Lord Rosebery triumphantly refused the fallacy that it would be well if we were all peers, but took care to insist that he was not thereby interfering in the campaign. He had been informed "that by the British Constitution it was forbidden to any peer to open his mouth for the present except to put something into it.' On hearing this, he said "I sent round to the circulating libraries to ask for a copy of the British Constitution, and they said they had none on hand." Yet such a copy may be needed soon, not for Lord Rosebery but for Lord Ribblesdale. At the time Lord Rosebery was speaking Lord Ribblesdale was addressing a meeting at Preston in support of Lord Rosebery's particular friend, Mr. Harold Cox. If this had been a Unionist peer, what anathemas would have been hurled at his head! The thunders which broke round the Duke of Norfolk have not yet died away. Yet Lord Ribblesdale talked gaily of Tower Hill and the sacrifice to his Constitutional principles. The Liberals will have to reconsider their strong views on Constitutional right and wrongs if this sort of thing goes on. The question is becoming rather awkwardly complicated.

THE UNEXPECTED.

Now here's a remarkable thing. Count Reventlow, well known in Germany as a writer on naval subjects, has written an article on "English Espionage and German Warship Guns." he quotes from one of our own Service journals a minute description of the new Krupp gun, with details of certain trials at Kiel. His comment is: "It is a singular and serious matter that a foreign journal should be able to give such exact details as to the time of the trials at the Imperial yard. These details could only have been obtained through the gross carelessness of the officials or by bribery, for the presence of a foreigner on the spot is impossible." Count Reventlow adds that the subject should be raised during the Naval Estimates debate in the Reichstag. So we may hear more of it. Meanwhile, there remains for Englishmen the pleasure of Novelty in such a complaint. We have grown quite accustomed to supposing that, whereas Germany knows all about our affairs, naval and military, defensive and tactical, we know nothing whatever of Germany's. Complaints as to German espionage have been frequent in England during the last ten years or so. It is hard to remember a complaint in Germany regarding English espionage. Count Reventlow has therefore administered a shock—and not altogether an unpleasing one. For it comes a remainder that two can play at the same game, even when one of them is English.

WARMTH ON COLD TOPIC.

The German Emperor has long been famous for the extraordinary wide range, not only of his knowledge but of his culture as well. Father O'Flynn is left far behind. When we sent our Old Masters over to Berlin he would stand before Gainsborough's "Blue Boy" and Lawrence's "Nellie Farren," and expatiate on the flesh tones as if he were the great Dr. Bode himself in front of the greater bust. And when the very learned and solid pantomime "Sans Canapalus" was produced in Berlin, the Kaiser showed as much familiarity with the requisite details of dress and manners and Court etiquette as if he were a reincarnation of the monarch of ancient Nineveh. But if there was one thing with which no one would have felt inclined to grant him even a bowing acquaintence, it would have been the geology of the South Pole. Here again, however, he has electrified his admirers. After Sir E. Shackleton's lecture the Kaiser was able to talk with him quite rationally on a subject which is as far removed from the cognisance of most Englishmen as the flora of Kamtchatka. Even more than his width of culture will Englishmen appreciate his breadth of sympathy and friendliness. Still more significant was the applause elicited from a German audience when the cinematograph showed Queen Alexandra's flag flying at the farthest south. The traveller in the region of eternal cold has done well. May his visit to Berlin lead to feelings of eternal warmth between the two countries.

AN AIR BICYCLE.

Aeronautic circles in Berlin are interesting themselves in an aeroplane of a rather startling pattern. Instead of the dangerous and powerful petrol engine, it is to be fitted with an arrangement similar to that on an ordinary bicycle, and the prppeller is to be worked by a man pedalling in the ordinary way. From a hundred horsepower to one man power is a distinctly reactionary step, and it is possible that the great ones of the air would have lifted their noses at the new arrival were it not that the name of the inventor is Lilienthal. All who have followed the evolution of the heavier than air machine will recognise this as a historic name since Otto Lilienthal was the first man to glide through the air without the support of gas-bags. In 1896 he lost his life on the Tempelhofer Feld at Berlin, and was therefore not only the pioneer but that first victim of the gentle art of flying. Hence Mr. Gustav Lilienthal has the benefit of his brother's reputation and fourteen years in the aeronautical world is a very ancient reputation indeed. If this air bicycle will work it promises to be as simple and inexpensive a thing as one could wish for, but we scarcely envy the man who is to make the initial experiment.

RADIUM LIMITED.

Quite a sensation has been caused in medical circles by the institution of a Radium Bank in London. Radium is known to be of great use in the case of ulcers, and it is even hoped that it may ultimately prove to be the looked-for cure for cancer; but hitherto its extreme costliness has limited its use to a few of the richest hospitals. Now a bank has been started with a stock of radium worth some £50,000, which is prepared to "let out" 100 milligrammes at a price of £40 per day. Since for an ordinary operation fifty would be sufficient but would cost £800 to purchase outright, it will be seen that the terms of hire, though still high, are relatively extremely cheap. Radium will still be a luxury, but it will now, in extreme circumstances, be within reach of hundreds of people who, before the opening of this bank, could never hope to test that remedy however desperate their condition. Such institutions already exist in Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and New York, or are at least being established simultaneously with the London branch. It is to be hoped that the increased demand will not send up still higher the almost prohibitive price of this element.

VISIONS AND THE REAL.

It would be well for modern art if some of the artists would study and digest the remarks of Sir William Richmond, in a Royal Academy lecture, on the power of imagination. Sir William allowed that nowadays it is difficult to see visions, the hurry and absence of repose being a drag on the wheels of concentration. The world, he said, is not in the mood for such things. And then he condemned the realism which selects ugliness. Two or three of our cleverest painters are devoted to ugliness. They call it realism, just as Zola called his sewer-searches realism. In literature we have rapidly grown out of Zolaism. Other writers have shown us what realism really is. But advanced English art, following the example of advanced French art, still persists in choosing ugly subjects. Treated with any amount of cleverness, they are attractive for a moment; but their charm quickly evaporates. Such art does not produce the pictures we like to live with. The world, as Sir William Richmond says, may not be in the mood for high imagination. Nevertheless, it asks for beauty, now as ever, and will not long be content without it. Millet might be an inspiring influence for the artist of to-day. The world, if we mistake not, is very much in the mood for such realism as his. For Millet—we quote again Sir William Richmond—represented the human animal with a soul. Living among the peasants, though a little above them, he recognised their kinship with Nature, but laid no stress on their squalor, only transferring to paper what was noble in them, for he should degrade his brothers and sisters. Nor did Velasquez, the modern painter's god fail to see the soul in his dwarfs and beggars.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SHOT GREEN AND MAUVE RIBBON.

There is a very decided difference in the winter headgear purchased in January and that which is created and bought in December, a correspondent writes. The latter is chosen for dark days in town, and a certain cosy richness is its most salient feature. The former has been designed with an eye to the brilliant sunshine of the Midi, and will have had a certain amount of hard wear in sunny climes before the early spring sunshine of less favoured spots has coaxed the crocuses into blossom, and has provided an excuse for generally adopting flower trimmed headgear. For the hats designed to be worn in the delicious spring, if not summer atmosphere of the South, straw is frequently employed, and these first-straws are most charming and very elegant. One is fashioned in a deep shade of violet made in flat ribbon straw plaiting, with satin finish, while it is soft and supple in shape and boasts a large round crown. Round the lower part of this crown occurs a border of closely packed Parma violets which extends all round except at the left, where it comes to an end on either side of a bunch of loops in broad shot taffetas ribbon which combines the Parma mauve of the blossom and the green of the leaves with an effect that is very pretty and seasonable as well as artistic. There is just enough brim to the hat to enable it to cover the low all-round coiffure of the moment, but not enough to detract from its toque-like character.

TETE DE NEGRE TULLE AND ROSES.

Another distinctive hat his designed in nearly black straw—a tete de negre shade in fact—and very large and wide-brimmed. The crown describes a broad dome, and the brim, which is the same depth all the way round, is curled up sharply at the extreme edge, and is something like the ci-devant Breton sailor of a few years ago. The trimming consists of a full light drapery of fine tulle in the same nearly black tone, which is laid round it, while just on the edag of this drapery, and nearly at the border of bring is placed a garland of small roses laid close beside the other and in pink and in alternately.

A WINTER FAVOURITE.

A few women always favour the wide brimmed hat which is lifted sharply and definitely on one side, the brim being brought close to the side of the crown. Such examples carried out in felt have been worn a good deal this winter, the retroussed side being just over the left ear. Among the styles to be launched shortly in straw is a hat of this description, but no quite as round as its felt predecessors, although of much the same dimensions. All these now straws in black or nearly black tones are either entirely mat, or when of fancy plait have a satin finish, none of the brilliantly varnished straws which were so popular a year or two ago being visible this season.

VEILS WHICH ARE UNBECOMING.

The veil is still with us, but perhaps there has hardly ever been a time when it was more frankly unbecoming than it is this year. The same ugly, uneven mesh is adopted, with some strange motif introduced in an unexpected spot like a scar or burn on the skin. At afternoon teas these veils, which are carefully pinned to the hats so that the motif which is considered its chief characteristic may not wander over the face, prove a very difficult matter, and give their wearers no little anxiety when their readjustment has to be effected at a moment's notice and without a mirror. They represent one of the eccentricities of La Mode which are becoming to no one, and have little or no raison d'etre, but just because they happen to have made their appearance on the scenes worn by women who own an enviable reputation for being well dressed they are welcomed warmly.

RETURN OF SHORT SLEEVES FOR EVENING GOWNS.

With the New Year, one detail of evening dress has become accentuated. The sleeves of the smart gowns of the moment are all short again, and it follows by natural sequence that the gloves are long. As a matter of fact, some few elegantes who like to chalk out some definite line for themselves instead of following in the rut of conventionality as regards dress are wearing the gloves of 1830, with their high lace or net tops, which although they accorded admirably with the full skirts, rose wreaths and festoons of the period seem somehow more or less out of the picture with the modern gown. Another result, however, for which the return of the short sleeve is certainly responsible is the popularity of the bracelet. With long sleeves the bracelet is usually an item of the jewel case which is more or less relegated to some forgotten corner, but at the present moment women are carefully overhauling their supplies and even considering the despised Indian bangles which have long ago been discarded. All the handsome examples in their heavy settings—the rare cameos and intaglios which were fashioned into armlets long before even the last generation saw the light—are being pressed into service to meet the demand.

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SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

HOW DID PEARY KNOW?

"How did he know when he had got there?" In some form or other this question must have fallen of late upon the ears of many a fond parent. We make no doubt that a goodly number, with but a very hazy notion of the proper reply, must have displayed admirable resource in parrying with credit this disconcerting frontal attack. For here is a case in which they would recognise at once that there "is no way round." Scientific periodicals, as a rule, look with mild contempt from their superior altitudes on the lucubrations of those who essay to convey to the daily Press information upon matter of science which for the moment come uppermost. The purveyor of scientific tit-bits is at times discreet. At others he rushes in where the wiser fear to tread, and with the usual results. A French newspayer, during the late scare as to the annexation of the North Pole by the United States, made quite a serious contribution to the gaity of the nations. With an enterprise as venturesome as its circulation is vast, it treated its readers to a vivid description of what the heavens at the Pole would look like to an observer. Like the Banner unfurled at the mystic spot by the intrepid explorers, this portion of the celestial vault is Star-Spangled. But for mortal eye to descry the splendour of these dazzling objects it must be in the head of someone in the immediate vicinity to the Pole. Mysterious to the simple are the devious ways by which the learned have calculated the existence of these heavenly orbs—orbs, as a cherished contributor of ours has prettily said are for ever flashing their radiance "through the nocturnal dimness of the night." All the intrepid ones would have to do would be to return bringing with them their sheaves of photographs. Credulity would be crushed. The verdict of the University of . . . . . one might be awaited with equanimity. But as M. Flammarion remarks, seductive as is the statement that all the explorers have to do is to bring back "l'image on le catalogue," there is a hitch in the simplicity of the arrangement. In the dates we find "um petit malheur. Such is the length of the polar day that a traveller who reached the Pole on April 20 would have to wait six months before it was dark enough to see any stars at all. And worse still is to come. These stars have no objective existence. That journalist intended them.

THE OBSERVATIONS.

It may be objected that the first "petit malheur" disappears if we remember that astronomical observations of stars may be made in the broad daylight. That, says M. Flammarion, is perfectly true. But to observe them you must in the first place know where to look for them; and in the second you must have a sufficiently powerful telescope. But explorers can no more take heavy telescopes on long sledge expeditions than they can carry the necessary instruments for the exact measurement of the magnetic element. Such equipment as can be taken is insufficient even for the determination of the latitude in accordance with the methods set forth in astronomical text-books. A photograph of "The North Pole" would not convince, however proudly the banner appended thereto might be floating in the arctic breeze. It might be a picture of a spot one hundred miles from the Pole; it would tell us nothing but that somewhere on those seas of drifting ice the explorers had taken a photograph. The only evidence, says Professor Reid, that will satisfactorily show that an explorer has been near the Pole is that afforded by observations on the sun or stars. He may, of course, "cook" his observations, to use Babbage's phrase. But there are so many ways in which discrepancies between his narrative and his observations might be detected that he would have to be very clever indeed if his story passed muster upon close examination. It may be of interest to some readers to have the nature of the observations definitely indicated. The merest tyro will know what is meant by "the north pole of the heavens." A traveller reaching the equator would discover that the north pole of the heavens was in his horizon. Suppose him to wend his way northward. He would find the celestial pole rise higher and higher as he travelled north. He could measure his geographical latitude at any time by the then angular elevation or alitude of the celestial pole. Should he be so fortunate as to reach the North Pole, the celestial pole would be exactly over his head in the zenith. His horizon would now coincide with the celestial equator. Long before this the stars of the southern hemisphere would have ceased to rise above his horizon, and many of the stars of the northern hemisphere would have ceased to go below it. At the Pole he would find that the stars of the northern hemisphere neither rise nor set, but describe horizontal circles around hishead.

THE MARGIN OF ERROR.

A moment's consideration will remind the reader that, as all the meridians pass through the Poles, every direction at the North Pole must be South. But to determine lonitude and time we must know a fixed meridian, so at the Pole we invent one as we cannot find the particular one we are accustomed to. We take some convenient direction as our meridian of reference, and by nothing the interval between two successive passages of a star or of the sun over this arbitrary meridian, we determine the sidereal or the solar day. If by a happy chance our arbitrarily assumed direction should be along the meridian through Greenwich, we have Greenwich time. Thus it is clear that one of the instruments necessary is a chronometer so that we may know the exact time, or we cannot determine the true place of the sun from the tables. Unfortunately the best-laid plans of men may be turned astray by the distressful fact that the finest of chronometers may gaining or losing. The changes or errors must be known during the journey from the base, though at the Pole itself the knowledge of Greenwich meantime may not be required. In the month of April a mistake of one hour in the reading of the chronometer would be equivalent to a mistake of one minute of arc in the latitude. Now it was in April that our explorers claim to have reached the long-sought goal. And a mistake of a minute of arc is a mistake of two kilometres, say about a mile and a quarter. Again, as Kipling has said, "the worst of your foes is the sun overhead," for it is not always where it appears to be. In temperate latitudes refraction will increase the apparent altitude of a celestial object from zero when it is in the zenith to thirty-five minutes of arc at the horizon. And all the uncertainty introduced into calculations here is greatly increased when we get into polar regions. Messerschmitt has calculated that errors from this cause may amount to mistakes in position of from sixty to 300 miles. Luckily, taking the dates given by Peary and Cook, the corrections for refraction would be but eight and four minutes of arc respectively. Flammarion puts the extreme range of error for explorers with a sextant at six miles and a quarter. Unprovided with that instrument, they need not be more than twenty-five miles astray. The atmospherical conditions under which explorers generally have to work are so adverse that this uncertainty of a few miles must always be reckoned with. And after all is said and done, it will be as fine a feat to have planted the Star-Spangled Banner six miles from the Pole as on the sacred spot itself.

A POSSIBLE USE OF PLANT-HAIRS.

Plant hairs, in their wonderful variety of form, present an interesting problem to the botanist who studies their origin and probable use in the vegetable economy. A favourite speculation with a certain school of naturalist is that they have been developed as a means of defence against insects, especially ants. They are believed to form a sort of fortification for the flowers to prevent robbery of the pollen. A very interesting view, again, has recently been put forward which attributes to certain hairs the function of absorbing nitrogen from the air.

NITHROGEN OR ELECTRICITY?

This theory of the possible utilisation of atmospheric nitrogen by certain specialised hairs has been examined by M. F. Kovessi, and in the "Comptes Rendus" he gives an account of his results. He has repeated the experiments upon which the theory was based, and concludes that there is no evidence that the albuminoids present in the hairs derive their nitrogen from the atmosphere. Another suggestion as to the use of plant-hairs is that they may serve as points for the collection of atmospheric electricity. Further study of this interesting subject is required.

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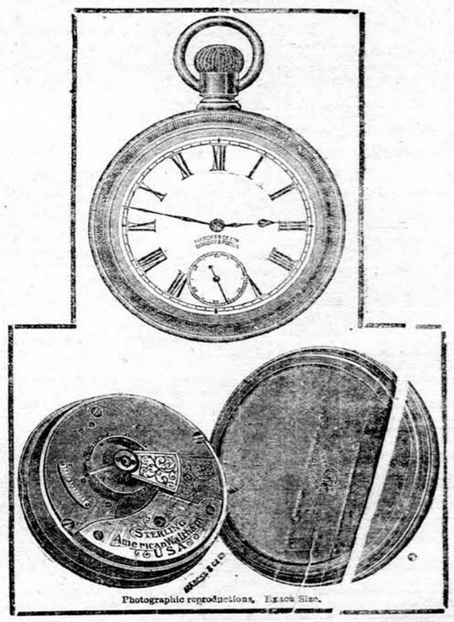

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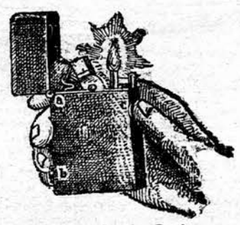

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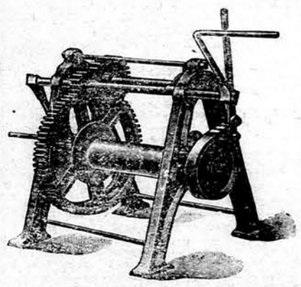

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